THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

GRANT.

The Coming Administration—The General's Inaugural and Probable Course—Some Anecdotes.

Washington (Jan. 18) cor. of the Chicago Tribune.

All eyes turn for all news towards the name which signed all the victorious news from the seat of war.

GRANT'S LAST PRIVATE DAYS.

General Grant shows in some small preparations his consciousness of the great official period coming to him. He is making visits to some few cherished friends before taking the oath and accepting the honors that bind the magistrate. Mrs. Grant's carriage is the most sensible and beautiful one to be found—light in construction, of a rare brown color in the body, and her coachman's cloak matches the same color. General Grant is more particular; and more thoroughly civilian in his dress than he was, wearing a suit of black, which is a gentleman's only steadfast hue, and with it a stiff dress hat, the latter improving his height. His manners are unchanging, and his associations here are of only the most trusted and worthy character.

GRANT'S CONFIDENCE.

A gentleman was relating to me some days ago General Hillier's reminiscences of Grant, and there is one that applies to the President elect. Hillier had been a staff officer with the General, and he resigned after the fall of Vicksburg. Rejoining Grant again for a visit after he came East, Hillyer accompanied him to Culpeper, where the General assumed command of all the armies.

"Hillyer," said Grant, "I think I should have failed in this position if I had come to it in the beginning, because I should not have had confidence enough. You see I have come through all the grades of the service—captain, colonel, brigade, division, corps, army—and I am confident in myself now. McClellan's misfortune, I always believed, was in his clearing all the grades at once and feeling a want of confidence in this great and absolute responsibility."

This anecdote, whether true or not, very characteristic of Grant's simple retrospections, gives us comfort in the higher and popular promotion he has just received, for, since Culpeper, he has been made General and Secretary of War; his experience has inclined towards civil, administrative, and political duties, from grade to grade, conquering them as he advanced in the army. And this rare advantage he has had, that his promotion has been rapid as well as experimental, so that he knows all the active men and minds of the present generation only—not like Buchanan, living in two or three dead generations of statesmen, and very little in the present; but all his life is of this incoming time, and he knows the material of it probably better than any living American.

Some days after hearing this anecdote I met General Hillyer by accident, and, Grant being always a problem to me, I asked his former staff officer's solution of some points.

THE STAFF OF GENERAL GRANT.

Hillyer lived in St. Louis when Grant left his little farm near by to enter the firm of "Boggs & Grant, Real Estate Agents, Houses to Rent." In those days he had a desk, I believe, in Hillyer's law office.

"Was the General silent then as now?"

"No. We considered him more than commonly talkative. So he is now; but he won't talk for effect nor before strangers freely. This reticence of Grant, so much made of, is partly discrimination, and partly the form of an old bashfulness he had when a boy. Anybody whom he knows can hear him speak at any time.

"In St. Louis I liked Grant. He was entertaining, and I was attracted towards him by what I hardly knew at that time. Afterwards I knew it to be manhood, the same that he developed in battle so well. I was in New York when I heard of his appointment, and soon afterwards came a telegraph message to join his staff. I was at the Planter's House in St. Louis on business soon afterwards, and wishing to see Grant, he rode up during the day with some of his staff officers, and they had one empty horse.

"'Here, Hillyer,' said Grant, 'here's your horse. The boat has been waiting for me three-quarters of an hour. Stir yourself!'

"'I am not going, Grant. I never entertained the notion a minute in earnest.'

"'Come along! I can't listen to that. Time presses!'

"'But I have not written to my wife.'

"'Well! that you had better do. After this next action I am going into you can come home—if you don't get your head knocked off first—and fix up your business.'"

In brief, Hillyer found himself going down the river in ten minutes, to his own bewilderment, wondering greatly whether he could stand up in action. Perhaps in this way Grant will impress into his Cabinet some unwilling talent, if there be any talent unwilling to go into the Cabinet. I have not seen any of this latter sort.

"Did you notice any strong traits of character in Grant soon afterwards?"

"His courage and soldierly vanity in action first struck me, and his entire willingness to fight. He never talked before action, as if he had any personal forebodings, but grew more cheerful and concentrated as the time of battle approached. His indisposition to leave any position he had taken was often uncomfortable. I remember at Pittsburg Landing that he, Rawlins, and myself and some other staff officers were in a place where the artillery of the enemy was concentrated. Their fire was terrible, and every instant I expected to have my head shot off. Grant sat on horseback, straight and cheerful, as you have sometimes seen a man of a hot day go out to be rained on, rather enjoying it. He kept us all in half agony. One officer said to me:—

"'Go tell the Old Man to leave here, for God's sake.'

"'No! Tell him yourself. He'll think me afraid, and so I am, but he shan't think so.'

"There we sat, the fire crossing upon us. At last, one of the green members of the staff rode up to Grant, saying:—

"'General, we must leave this place. It isn't necessary to stay here. If we do we shall all be dead in five minutes.'

"'I guess that's so,' said Grant, and he rode away, to our great relief.

"As to fear," continued Hillyer, "Grant used to say that he had seen men who said they never knew what it was, but he had never seen anybody who said it of them. Another thing that struck me with Grant was his own attempt frequently to supersede his own good luck. At Donelson he went to Commodore Foote and begged him to run past the Rebel guns with a gunboat or two. Foote replied saying that he would be shot to pieces. Grant maintained that he would suffer no more than in ordinary bombardment. This took place before Farragut made a practical demonstration of Grant's theory. Now, if Foote had done this, the Rebels would have evacuated Fort Donelson, and the battle and capture there which made Grant historic would never have happened.

"Grant developed wonderfully in the war, and though I, as a Democrat, opposed his election, I had no doubt that he was the safe, strong man, worthiest to head the army. There is needed no better instance or proof to this effect than the following:—I was at City Point in 1865, and sitting close by Grant I saw him break the seal of a letter. Then he smiled good naturedly—

"'What's that, General?'

"'A letter from Sherman. Read it!'

"I read the letter, and it said that Sherman could no longer hold Atlanta his line being too long. He asked permission to burn the town and move to the sea, subsisting upon the country and turning at bay to fight Hood whenever the latter pursued him too closely. All this seemed brilliant and soldierly to me, and I asked Grant what in it made him laugh.

"'Why,' he said, 'I was wondering what Hood could find to subsist upon if he followed in the rear of Sherman.'

"This was the general supplying an error of genius. Sherman supposed that Hood would follow him. Grant knew that Hood could not eat off the barren and devastated country. So he sent this word to Sherman:—'You have my permission to destroy Atlanta and march to the sea after you detach Schofield, and —— to go to Tennessee. Hood will not follow you; he will march upon Nashville.' Now, see! Had Sherman carried off his whole force seaward, mistaking the effect of his movement upon Hood, Nashville would have fallen, Indiana and Ohio been invaded, and the Southern Confederacy been an accomplished fact.

"Grant," said Hillyer, "is stern as Jupiter. There is no finer story of two stern men than Grant and George H. Thomas before the battle of Nashville. Thomas has a dislike of being whipped, and he is cautious and sedate to the last degree till the time for decision has come. Grant sent word to Thomas to move out of his works and attack Hood. Thomas was not ready, and he went on deliberately with his preparations. Grant telegraphed again:—'The country is excited. Attack!' Thomas was not yet quite ready. Then Grant sent John A. Logan to Louisville to be ready to take command and telegraphed again:—'If you do not attack Hood before —— date, I shall be under the painful necessity of relieving you.' Just at that time Thomas was ready, not by necessity, but by the completion of his affairs, and the happy conclusion of events made the battle of Nashville an honor to both."

GRANT'S INAUGURATION.

The inauguration will be held on the east front of the Capitol, in the immemorial place. It will be, I think, a solid sort of inauguration, with less procession and fanfaronade than have been expected.

SENATORIAL SCANDAL.

Positive Evidence of Corruption—How Legislators Were Bought Up.

From the Albany Argus.

We have already published some rich revelations concerning the recent Senatorial contest, as furnished by the Republican press. But it appears that the half has not yet been told. The whole truth is coming out from unexpected sources, and from those who were active leaders on both sides of the controversy. The Rochester *Democrat* and the Rochester *Chronicle*, the rival Republican papers in Western New York, are having a brisk controversy over the manner in which the Senatorial contest was conducted, in the course of which more startling truths are told than have yet been given to the public.

The Rochester *Democrat* of January 25 says:—

But enough of these falsehoods of the *Chronicle*. We now propose to cite a few of the truths which it tells as the organ of Governor Morgan and the Conservatives. First, we have this statement:—

The impression prevails that the money that was used in the election of Senator was all on the side of Morgan. Such is not the case. It was freely dealt out on the other side. From the outset the managing men for Fenton announced that they were going to ascertain how much Morgan offered for votes, and at the last end of the canvass offer double the amount. The sequel shows that this was carried out. This, of course, is a clear admission that Morgan offered money for votes, and as the statement comes from a Morgan man, we are entitled to give it credit, while we disregard his partisan and prejudiced statement against Mr. Fenton. A witness may be believed who testifies against himself, even though his general reputation for veracity be none the best.

We now ask the reader's close attention to the following passage:—

A politician and canal contractor from Syracuse went to one of Morgan's managers and told him that he was authorized to deal for four members from that section, and that for $10,000 all four would vote for him. The money was obtained, when this politician immediately went to these members and informed them that their votes had been sold to Morgan, and that some person had got $10,000 for their support. He then urged them to vote for Fenton, or it would be charged that they had sold their own votes. This scheme succeeded in driving all save one over to voting for Fenton. A similar dodge was resorted to for the purpose of securing the Oswego county members, and in this instance was also successful.

Here we have the explicit admission that "one of Morgan's managers" paid $10,000 for four votes, and sums not mentioned for other votes from Oswego members. The accompanying statement that the men thus bought voted ultimately for Fenton may or may not be true, but whether true or false it does not affect the character of the transaction on the part of Governor Morgan and his managers, who stand convicted, by the admission of one of their own partisans, of the shameful crime of bribery, and of buying our State legislators like cattle in the market. That such was the case we had previously no doubt, but we did not expect to see it so soon confirmed by the confession of the villains engaged in it. We have said in previous articles that the real thing to be wondered at in our recent Senatorial contest was not that Morgan was defeated, but that he got as many as forty votes. We now see how they were got. It was at the rate of $2500 apiece. Many more than forty were bought, apparently, but only forty could be made to stick!

The Albany correspondent of the same paper, in reviewing the contest, and boasting over the radical victory over Morgan, says:—

Last week we were in the midst of Senatorial battle, and excitement was rife in and about those legislative halls and the spacious corridors of the Delavan. Now all is as quiet as the dull routine of legislative business can make it. Congressmen have returned to their seats, to condole with Griswold, who tried to sell out to Morgan, but made a terrible mess of his venture. Lobbying editors are digesting their spleen at home in occasional flings at the shining mark of a successful candidate. Assessors and collectors, attorneys of New York City Commissions, and Federal office holders of all sorts, have gone back to their desks, their whisky trials, and their corps of special detectives, sadder and perhaps wiser men, to wonder who will be their successors. And Senator Morgan is probably condoling with Morrill, of Maine, over the uncertainties of political life, and the more pleasing attractions of elegant leisure. * * * There was enough official influence brought to bear, it seemed, to secure the election of any man. Money is reported to have been poured out like water, and promises of patronage to have been heaped up mountain high. * *

The patronage of the State, money without limit, and the entire Congressional influence were arrayed against Fenton.

LOST IN A WILDERNESS.

Six Days Without Food of Any Kind.

From the Alpena (Mich.) Pioneer, Jan. 20.

Mr. Charles Crapo, brother to the Governor, and Mr. Alderman, a surveyor, when returning through the woods from examining lands on the Sheboygan river, and when in the town 33-4, cut his foot very badly, disabling him from travelling any further. His companion, supposing that there were lumber camps 33-4, made the wounded man as comfortable as he could, fixed his tent, built him a fire and cut a goodly supply of wood, and, leaving him all the provisions, which were three days' rations, took only two "hard tacks" and started for help, expecting to get through in one day. He ate all his provisions at noon, but at night, when he reached his destination, he found a dreary wilderness where he expected to find a camp. He immediately started for the main river, but soon became entangled in a dense swamp, and through fatigue and want of food, and having to sleep on the ground without blanket or tent, he was taken sick and could make but very slow progress. After three days more of intense suffering he reached Erskine's farm, late at night and utterly exhausted. Mr. Spratt, happening to be there, took him next morning to Comstock's camp, which was the nearest one to where he left the wounded man. Mr. William Comstock immediately started, with eight men, to the relief of Mr. Crapo. They found him without wood, and suffering from his wound and anxiety. He supposed that his friend had either perished or was lost, and certainly expected to be left to die. He had calculated his provisions to last him twelve days, and cut his name on his gunstock and the bottom of his boot, so that any one finding his remains might know who he was. Having lain there six days all alone since his comrade left him, he describes the sensation of the arrival of help as the happiest moment of his life. His rescuers brought him to camp upon a litter, and the next day brought him to town. Both men, after recruiting, started for Saginaw.

A BROOKLYN HORROR.

A Drunken Family Roasted Alive—The Phenomena of Imbibation.

The New York *Evening Telegram* of yesterday says:—

Coroner Jones was notified yesterday to hold an inquest over the body of Mrs. Ellen Whalen, at the Brooklyn City Hospital. The deceased, it will be remembered, was the wife of Jeremiah Whalen, and resided with him in the frame tenement house in the rear of No. 205 Sands street. On Sunday last they had been drinking very freely together, until they finally became grossly intoxicated, and then retired to their bed, leaving a tallow candle burning on a washstand near by. When the candle burned down it set fire to the stand, and the flames communicated to the bed-clothing, and enveloped the unfortunate occupants, who, when discovered, presented a most shocking sight, their faces and bodies being terribly charred, and the hair burned entirely from their heads. They were removed to the City Hospital, where everything possible to alleviate the sufferings of the wretched people was done. The woman sank rapidly, however, and breathed her last at an early hour yesterday morning. The condition of the husband of the deceased was very precarious at a late hour last evening. Coroner Jones proceeded to empanel a jury, and held an inquest into the circumstances attending the affair yesterday afternoon, when the following testimony was elicited:—

Officer Clapp, of the Forty-second precinct, was the first witness called. He testified that as he was passing through Sands street, between 2 and 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, he heard the voice of a woman crying "fire" in a lane leading to the rear of No. 205; he went to the place as soon as possible and found smoke issuing from a frame building occupied by some half-dozen families; he rapped upon the door, but receiving no answer, he took an axe and broke open one of the windows; on entering the first room he found Michael Murphy lying upon a lounge quite unconscious of the fire; after pulling him out he went to the inside room and found two persons lying on the floor, one a man and the other a woman; he caught hold of the woman for the purpose of pulling her out, but she was burned in such a terrible manner that the skin stripped from her arms; after removing the woman he turned and carried out the man; after extinguishing the fire he examined the place, and found that a candle which had been left lighted upon a washstand had fallen upon the floor and set fire to some skirts, dresses, etc., and the fire had communicated from them to the bedding. This was the origin of the fire. When the alarm was given it was twenty minutes of 3 o'clock in the morning.

Mary Smoke testified that she was a relative of the deceased, and was at the house on Sunday evening; went there about 7 o'clock, but left about half-past eight; her mother, husband, Murphy, and another man were also present; they were not drunk, but Mr. and Mrs. Whalen were both under the influence of liquor, and drank liquor frequently while witness was present; Murphy was also drunk; the Whalens were in the habit of drinking.

Michael Murphy testified as follows:—I was at Mr. Whalen's on Sunday last; went there about 1 or 2 o'clock; I was not sober at the time; I drank a number of times during the afternoon and evening—one or two quarts of ale and six glasses of Bourbon whisky, each glass being about half full; the more I drank the more sober I got.

Coroner Jones could hardly understand this, and asked the witness if he understood the nature of an oath. He replied he did. "Do you believe," said the Coroner, "that a man who is not a Christian, who lies and steals, will be punished hereafter?" He said he did.

Coroner—And now do you mean to tell me that, after drinking two quarts of ale and six glasses of whisky—each glass half full—that you were not drunk?

Witness—I do; I was under the influence of liquor, but had my senses; Mrs. Whalen put out a kerosene lamp, lit a candle, and went into the bed-room; I then laid down on a lounge; when I was awakened by the officer and went out I saw Mr. and Mrs. Whalen outside the door; they were both burned; I then left the house and went to the residence of my sister, about two blocks off; I had nothing on but my drawers.

The jury, after listening to the evidence, returned the following verdict:—

"We find that Ellen Whalen came to her death by being burned, at her residence, No. 205 Sands street, the fire having been caused by the upsetting of a candle, which had been left upon the washstand."

COMMERCIAL CORRUPTION.

Erie Manipulators Astonishing English Financiers.

From the London Saturday Review.

In the United States we see the influence of money in its worst and most unblushing form. Of all the dangers to which the great democracy is exposed, none is so conspicuous, and none so generally recognized by all thinking men, as the danger of downright pecuniary corruption. An effort is being made in England to bring to justice men who are accused, rightly or wrongly, of having defrauded the shareholders of a great financial company. Whatever the result, no one doubts that the case will be fully investigated, and that the judges will do their duty without fear or favor. But in New York the leaders of commerce appear to be above the law. They use their power without restraint or concealment for transactions in shares which fairly astonish the enterprising British financier; and when an appeal is made to the law in consequence of a quarrel between the conspirators, it turns out that each of them has a judge in his pay, and is able to drag the machinery of justice through the dirt of the most unblushing corruption. Certainly no spectacle has been exhibited in England half so demoralizing to the public mind as the whole course of the rival manipulators of the great Erie Railroad. Money has doubtless great influence upon the British Parliament, but at least it does not influence members in the repulsive form of direct bribery. The taxation of the country is doubtless determined in great measure by rich men; but at least we are not told here that more than half the revenue escapes through mysterious leaks between the contributor and the national exchequer, and we are entirely free from such mysterious but powerful agencies as the notorious "whisky ring." The influence of money in England acts through what, by comparison at least, may be called legitimate channels; and we are not disgraced by paying one set of taxes to the public and another to the plunderers of the public revenue. The wealthy classes may be powerful, but they have not the power to mould tariffs with an exclusive view to their own pockets.

ASTOUNDING FRAUDS.

Over Half a Million in "Draw backs" Obtained by the Connivance of Custom House Officials.

The New York *Tribune* of this morning contains the following:—

William J. Korn, L. N. Laidlaw, and a clerk in the Export Bureau of the New York Custom House, have been arrested by Deputy United States Marshal Nodine of the Eastern District, Brooklyn, at the instance of District Attorney Tracy, under warrants issued by Judge Benedict. The charge is that of defrauding the Government by procuring large sums of money upon fraudulent claims for "drawbacks," presented and passed at the office of the Fifth Auditor in the Treasury Department at Washington. The frauds with which the accused are charged extended through a period of seven months, from January to July, 1867. The amount realized was nearly $60,000.

The plan of these frauds was about as follows: Under a law which prevailed from 1862 until February, 1868, there was a tax of 5 per cent. imposed upon all domestic manufactures; but when the articles were exported, the amount levied in taxes were refunded. In order to secure the return of the money, an exporter had to obtain from the Internal Revenue Collector of the district in which the goods were manufactured a receipt showing that the tax had been paid. Then he must obtain a certificate from a Custom House officer that the goods described in the Collector's receipts had been exported. The exporter, upon exporting the goods, was required to give a bond that the goods should not be relanded within the United States. With the certificate of the Superintendent of Exports showing that a bond had been given, the claim was presented to the Treasury Department and the amount paid in tax refunded. The allegations in this case are that the defendant, Korn, with others whose names have not yet appeared, succeded in obtaining the above stated amount upon bogus exports, and that Laidlaw and the Custom House clerk also acted in promoting the fraud. Korn is held to bail in the sum of $40,000 and the others in lesser amounts. District Attorney Tracy has been at Washington during the last two weeks, and upon examination of the records of the Fifth Auditor's office found that frauds of this character had been perpetrated during the past two years to an extent which is perfectly alarming, the amount being estimated at not less than $500,000. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of other parties alleged to have been concerned in the fraudulent transactions, and they will undoubtedly soon be executed. When the case comes before the Court further developments may be expected—such as will open the eyes of the country to a new system of fraud, gigantic in its proportions.

The New York *Times* says in this connection:—

The law in relation to "drawbacks" may give the reader some light on the subject not accessible in any ordinary transaction. From the year 1862 until February, 1868, there was a tax of five per cent. imposed upon all goods of domestic manufacture, which the manufacturer was compelled to pay at the time of the sale of such goods. The law, however, provided that in case goods on which the Internal Revenue tax had been paid should be exported, the tax should be refunded to the person who exported them. Claims for the refunding of this tax on exported goods are known as "claims for drawback," and the mode of collecting them is as follows:—The exporter obtains, from the Internal Revenue Collector of the district his goods may be in, a receipt setting forth that the tax on the particular goods exported has been paid. He then obtains the certificate of the Custom House officer that the goods mentioned and described in the Collector's receipt have been exported, giving the name of the ships in which, and the place to which, they were exported. The exporter, however, was required, upon exporting merchandise, to give a bond to the United States that the goods should not be relanded within this country, with the certificate that the tax had been paid, the certificate of the Custom House officer that the goods had been exported, and of the Superintendent of Exports that the bond had been given. The claim was then presented to the Treasury Department and the amount refunded.

In the case here described, all these forms were represented by the parties implicated to have been observed, and in this way "drawback" money paid to the amount of over half a million dollars to various parties. The whole extent of this business is not yet known, but the persons already arrested are understood to be involved in transactions of which the items are given. The names printed, although the same as appear on the papers, are, except in one instance, bogus:—

April 3, 1867	To Wm. H. Frear	$5514
April 19, 1867	To Wm. H. Frear	9139
March —, 1867	To C. H. Marshall	2500
May 8, 1867	To Martin H. Sauker	3243
May 22, 1867	To Joseph B. Summers	2842
May 3, 1867	To W. H. Hayden	2959
May 8, 1867	To Joseph B. Summers	3157
May 16, 1867	To Joseph B. Summers	5754
May 21, 1867	To O. S. Hubbard	2027
May 22, 1867	To E. S. Ritter	3805
June 11, 1867	To A. Ludlow	3159
June 12, 1867	To C. S. Doughty	3334
June 19, 1867	To R. C. Ketchum	3127
June 20, 1867	To A. C. Henderson	3289
June 12, 1867	To Zeno S. Cozzens	3200

The above transactions amount in all to a little less than $60,000, which is understood to be but the beginning of the developments that may be expected.

OUR NAVY.

The Number and Grade of War Vessels.

On January 1, 1868, there were on the rolls of the navy 1210 commissioned officers, 16 naval constructors and civil engineers, and 174 warrant officers on the active list, and 210 commissioned officers, 1 naval constructor and 23 warrant officers on the retired and reserved list—making a total of 1634. The gain during the past year is therefore 78. The vessels are divided into ten classes, as follows:—

Class.	No. of Vessels.	Total Guns.	Total Tonnage (old).
Ships of the line	5	47	13,461
Frigates	6	151	10,768
Paddle-wheels	24	172	24,060
Screws	95	943	128,291
Sloops	9	115	8,923
Ships	2	9	1,863
Iron-clads	52	129	62,701
Store-ships	8	78	8,529
Yacht	1	3	100
Torpedo boat	1	...	116
Aggregate	203	1647	257,817

Compared with the last register, the above tabular classification shows a decrease of 29 vessels, 258 guns, and 23,814 tons. This decrease is partly accounted for by the sale of 26 vessels, carrying 165 guns, and having a total measurement of 21,166 tons, and the loss of 3 vessels carrying 20 guns, and a tonnage of 2804 tons. The armament of 14 vessels was increased by 28 guns, and that of 5 vessels decreased by 21 guns. The armament of the Virginia (an 80 gun ship on the stocks at Boston) is left out in the present register. This makes up the decrease of 258 guns. The vessels lost were the Fredonia, destroyed by earthquake at Arica, August 18, 1868; the Sawanee, wrecked in Shadwell passage July 9, 1868; and the Wateree, cast ashore by earthquake at Arica, and subsequently sold.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N.Y.Cent. R.	163¾	West. Union Tel.	37⅝
N.Y. and E. R.	38⅝	Cleve. & Toledo R.	106¾
Ph. and Rea. R.	97½	Toledo & Wabash	66⅝
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	95	Mil. & St. Paul R.	74⅜
Cle. and Pitt R.	95¼	Adams Express	60
Chi. and N. W. com.	83	Wells, Fargo	27¼
Chi. and N. W. pref.	90⅝	United States	59¾
Chi. and R. I. R.	133⅛	Tennessee 6s, New	67⅝
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	123⅜	Gold	136½
Pacific Mail Steam.	121⅜	Market steady.	

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Gerald Eaton to be Executed on the 25th of February—Cuba in a Ferment—Success of the Revolutionists—Sheridan and Sherman on the Plains.

Financial and Commercial

FROM HARRISBURG.

The Governor Signs the Death-Warrant of Gerald Eaton.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 28.—Governor Geary has signed the death-warrant of Gerald Eaton, convicted of the murder of Timothy Heenan. He fixes Thursday, February 25, as the day of execution.

FROM CUBA.

Intense Excitement in Havana—Successes of the Insurrectionists—Fall of Puerto Principe.

HAVANA, Jan. 25, via Key West, Jan. 27.—Intelligence has been received here that the city of Puerto Principe was captured by the patriot forces under General Quesada on the 10th inst., the same day that Count Valmaseda entered Bayamo. The excitement in the city is intense, and the feeling of enmity between the Spanish volunteers and the Cubans is manifesting itself in the number of persons who are killed nightly. The volunteers are without discipline or restraint, and are drinking freely. Last night a party of them fired a volley into the crowd at the Louvre Cafe, killing several persons, among whom was an American photographer, Mr. Conner. A memorial has been presented to General Dulce by the American citizens here asking for protection, and the Consul of the United States has inquired of the Captain General if he feels unable to protect Americans, so that he may notify his government. The engineer corps is now mounting guard, and the officers of the volunteers are ordered by General Dulce to meet at the palace for consultation as to the course to be pursued. A party of volunteers have entered and searched the mansion of Senor Aldama, a wealthy Cuban. Finding nothing of a contraband nature, they destroyed the costly furniture and riddled the walls with bullets.

General Dulce Unable to Control the Volunteers—The Commanders Held Responsible.

HAVANA, Jan. 25 via Key West, Jan. 27.—General Dulce, being unable to control the Spanish volunteers, has sent to Matanzas for regular troops.

He informed the volunteer commanders that he would hold them responsible for their men, who threaten a movement to-night. Marines and the engineer corps are doing garrison duty to-day, and quiet prevails.

FROM BALTIMORE.

A Commodore Beaten by Footpads.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 28.—Commodore Hugh Y. Purviance, residing in Monument street, was attacked last night near his residence by three desperadoes, knocked down with a billy, and robbed of a valuable gold watch and a pocket-book containing $10. Commodore Purviance was in command during the war and at the fight, with his ship, of the Merrimac and Monitor. He is now on the retired list. Physicians say he is badly if not dangerously injured. He was insensible for some time, and to-day is not out of danger.

FROM OHIO.

Annual Meeting of Railroad Directors

CLEVELAND, Jan. 28.—At the annual meeting of the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad Company yesterday, the stockholders voted to sustain the action of the directors in protesting against the tranfer of lease by the Atlantic and Great Western to the Erie Railroad. The new board was authorized to take measures to receive control of the road, it being claimed that under the laws of Ohio the Atlantic and Great Western has forfeited the lease of the Cleveland and Mahoning Road by attempting to transfer it to a corporation outside of Ohio.

FROM MISSOURI.

Recovery of General Sherman—Sheridan's Movements.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 28.—General Sherman has recovered from his illness. He goes to New Orleans to-day.

General Sheridan is expected here in three weeks.

The examination of Joseph McCrury for perjury progresses. James G. Cozzens, of Chicago, on the witness stand acknowledged that he committed perjury in swearing to bankrupt returns.

The receipts of the United States Treasury at St. Louis last year were $31,180,031·27.

The Pereire Disaster.

By Atlantic Cable.

BUREAU OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. LONDON, Jan. 27—Evening.—I again telegraphed this morning to the Havre agent of the steamer line to which the Pereire belongs, asking for full particulars of the disaster for transmission to the United States. At 4 o'clock this afternoon the agent replies, giving me no facts, but referring me to an account in a Havre newspaper which cannot arrive here until to-morrow. Thus far we can get full details from no reliable source. This air of mystery gives rise to many speculations of the wildest character; but it is certain that no first-class passengers were seriously injured. No accounts of the disaster have gone from London to the United States other than the meagre statements sent to the Associated Press.

FROM OMAHA.

Pacific Railroad Progress.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

OMAHA, Nebraska, Jan. 28.—The Government Commissioners have examined and accepted the section of the Union Pacific Railroad ending at the thousandth mile post. The Central, night before last, was five hundred two and a half miles east of Sacramento. The weather is warm and clear. The eclipse of the moon last evening was visible through the entire process.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 28—A. M.—Consols, 93¼ for money and account. U. S. 5-20s quiet and steady at 75½. Railways steady. Erie, 26¼; Illinois Central, 92½.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 28—A. M.—Cotton quiet and steady. Uplands, 11⅞@11½d.; Orleans, 11⅝@11¾d. The sales to-day will reach 10,000 bales.

LONDON, Jan. 28—A. M.—Turpentine, 33s. Tallow, 47s. 3d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 28—P. M.—U. S. 5-20s quiet. Stocks steady. Illinois Central easier at 92¼.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 28—P. M.—Cotton—the sales are now estimated at 12,000 bales. Corn, 34s. 3d. for old, and 33s. 6d.@34s. for new. California wheat, 11s. 6d. Pork firmer. Lard, 77s. Tallow, 46s. 9d.

HAVRE, Jan. 28—P. M.—Cotton is unchanged.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, Jan. 28, 1869.

The Stock market was inactive this morning, but prices generally were steady. Government securities were a fraction lower. 108⅛ was bid for 10-40s; 112 for 6s of 1881; 113¼ for '62 5-20s; 109½ for '64 5-20s; 110¼ for '65 5-20s; 108⅛ for July '65 5-20s; and 108⅛ for '67 5-20s.

City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 100¼, and old do. at 97.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 48¾@48 81-100, an advance of ⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad at 57¼@57⅜, a decline of ⅛; Minehill at 55, no change; Catawissa preferred at 34, a slight decline; Northern Central at 49, no change; and Camden and Amboy at 124, no change.

City Passenger Railway shares were without change. Hestonville sold at 11, and Green and Coates at 39, no change; 36 was bid for Fifth and Sixth; 68 for Tenth and Eleventh; 18 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; and 26½ for Germantown.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. North America sold at 240, an advance of ½, and Girard at 58, no change. 157 was bid for Philadelphia; 123½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 56 for Commercial; 31½ for Mechanics'; 57 for Penn Township; 70 for Western, and 73 for City.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 10½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 20⅝ for preferred do.; 31⅞ for Lehigh Navigation; 29 for Morris Canal; 68 for Morris Canal preferred; and 12½ for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$5000 C&Am m 6s'89	93½	100 sh Cata Pf	34
$1000 Read R. 7s....trf.	10[illegible]	100 do	34
$[illegible]00 N P R 6s	89¼	5 sh N Central	49
$500 Bel Del 3 m bs	80	20 sh C & Am	124
$5000 Leh N 6s,' 84	82¼	33 sh Girard Bk	58
$2000 Leh 6s. gold l	90	100 sh Hestonville	11
$1000 Pittsb'g 5s	70½	60 sh Gr & Coates	39
$800 Phila 5s	88	100 sh Read R....b30	48·81
$5000 Sch N 6s' 82 ..s5	68½	100 do	48⅝
4 sh Bk N Amer	240	100 do....s10	48½
10 sh Penna R	57⅜	28 do	48⅝
100 do....b30	57½	200 do....s60	48½
80 do....c	57⅜	100 do....2d	48·81
50 do	57⅜	200 do...ls.b15	48·81
8 do....c	57⅜	100 do....b30	48·81
50 sh Minehill....ls	55	100 do....s5	48·81

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 112½@112⅝; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 112⅞@112⅞; do., 1864, 109⅜@109⅝; do., 1865, 110⅛@110⅜; do. July, 1865, 108⅛@108⅜; do. July, 1867, 108⅛@108⅜; do. 1868, 108½@109⅛; 10-40s, 108@108⅛. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 136⅛@136⅜.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112⅛@112⅝; do. 1862, 113⅛@113⅜; do. 1864, 109⅛@109⅜; do., 1865, 110⅛@110⅜; do. 1865, new, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 1867, new, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 1868, 109@109⅛; do., 5s, 10-40s, 108@108⅛. Due Compound Interest Notes, 19¼; Gold, 136⅛@136⅜; Silver, 131@132½.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112⅛@112½; 5-20s of 1862, 113⅛@113⅜; 5-20s, 1864, 109⅛@109⅜; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 110⅛@110⅜; July, 1865, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 1867, 108⅛@109; do. 1868, 108⅝@109⅛; 10-40s, 108⅛@108⅜. Union Pacific bonds, 101¼@101½. Gold, 136⅛.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Jan. 28.—There is less activity in the Flour market, and prices have a downward tendency. Only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers in lots at $5@5·25 for superfine, $6@6·25 for extras, $7@7·75 for Northwestern extra family, $8·75@10·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do., and $11@13 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is dull and weak. Sales at $7@7·50 ₱ barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is not much Wheat coming forward, and the stocks are light, but fully ample for the demand, which is confined to the wants of the local millers. Sales of red at $1·55@1·85 for fair and prime, and white at $2·10@2·35. Rye is steady at $1·60@1·62 ₱ bushel for Western. Corn is quiet, with sales of new yellow at 88@90c., and white at 82c. Oats are unchanged. Sales of Western at 72@75c.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark is scarce and firm at $45 ₱ ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

Seeds—Cloverseed is in good demand, with sales of prime at $9@9·25. Timothy is held at $3·75 and Flaxseed at $2·60@2·65.

Whisky is dull at 98c.@$1 ₱ gallon, tax paid.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Arrived, steamships City of London and Manhattan, from Liverpool; and Alaska, from Aspinwall.

(*By Atlantic Cable.*)

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 28.—Arrived, steamship City of New York.

LONDONDERRY, Jan. 28.—Arrived, steamship North America.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JANUARY 28.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....36 | 11 A. M.....49 | 2 P. M.....56

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, New York, J. F. Ohl.
Schr Gen. Sheridan, Buell, New York, D. Cooper.
Schr Caroline, Tice, Millville, Whitall, Tatum & Co.
Schr J. Burley, Williams, Fall River, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Native, Brown, Salem, do.
Schr Isabella Reeves, Tussey, Salem, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr Abraham Lincoln, Dill, 46 hours from New York, with barley to Knight & Sons.
Schr Amelia, Post, 5 days from Newburyport, with mdse. to Knight & Sons.
Schr G. A. Grant, Banks, from Baltimore.
Steamer Henry L. Gaw, Her, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, hence, at New York yesterday.
Brig Cordova, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 16th inst.
Brig Baltimore, Vianelle, sailed from Cardenas 18th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.
Brig S. V. Merrick, Norden, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 19th inst.
Schr Queen of the West, Beatty, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cardenas 18th inst.
Schr Isaac Oliver, Pennell, for Philadelphia, sailed from Havana 20th inst.
Schr Z. Steelman, Adams, hence, at Matanzas 21st instant.
Schr James Ponder, Hudson, hence, at Cardenas 18th inst.
Schr Sarah Wilson, Newell, hence, at Cardenas 19th instant.
Schr J. M. Shaw, sailed from Cardenas 17th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Two Kinds of Friends.

From the Washington Intelligencer.

There are two kinds of friends to General Grant among the Republican politicians in Congress, and the distinction between them is rapidly cropping to the surface. First we have the class who rather liked General Grant; he was a good man to run with; they either preferred him to other rivals or possible nominees, or they found themselves compelled to accept him. But they never meant that he should really be the President. They rate his capacity at a very moderate figure, and their own very highly. They think he ought to be content to accept the Congressional policy, let Congress have all the substantial power, and be abundantly happy to live in the Executive Mansion, give dinners and levees, and execute their decrees. They do not have a feeling of contempt for General Grant—quite the contrary with many, if not all of them. They esteem him, perhaps, as a very worthy man indeed, and a skilful leader of armies. But, say they, this does not involve statesmanship. Good sense and good inclinations may exist, and yet not the arts of government. Suggest to these politicians that General Grant may have a policy and views of his own, and they reply with a smile. They do not consider good temper, an honest purpose, singleness of heart, as better qualifications for correct conclusions than the habits of the bar and the stump, the training of the Senate, and the studies of the politician, however warped all these faculties and acquirements may be by prejudice, passion, ambition, or cupidity.

It is quite natural that this class should be unwilling to repeal the Civil-Tenure bill. The power is one they wrested from Mr. Johnson. Why should General Grant want it? They gave him the nomination at Chicago on the basis of the *uti possidetis*. Have they not for two years wisely dispensed office and patronage? Thus do they put it. It is nothing to them that the Constitution makes General Grant responsible after the 4th of March next for the faithful execution of the laws, and that public opinion will condemn his administration if there shall be no purification of the public service. The appointments ought, they think, to be governed by high party considerations, upon which they esteem themselves wiser than the man of war; as for military and naval appointments and assignments, they, perhaps, might be conceded; but that ought to be enough.

There is another class of statesmen in Congress who look at the matter quite differently. These affirm that the country did not at the last election decide for or again a political party, but rather voted its confidence in a *man* whom it desired to rule. These believe General Grant to be a person of excellent sense and judgment, wishing to harmonize the country and secure a fair administration of law. Such a one, though not skilled in all the arts of the politician, nor versed in book lore, they would much rather trust than many of the passionate zealots and abstractionists with whom they have been associated in Congress. They prefer a sensible soldier to a sensation politician. They want peace. They want General Grant to be really the President of the country, and to have the legitimate, rightful power of the Executive office. They want him to succeed to the measure of authority that Washington, Jefferson, and Jackson wielded; to be the President, and not a mere figure-head. If he is to be responsible, let him have a free choice of agents, and not be hampered or shackled by having to report his action to the Senate for confirmation. The pretended right of review over removals by the Senate implies some superiority either of motive or discretion, and can only be accorded where the Constitution places it, viz., in case of removals.

Which of these two views or sections of opinion will prevail, it might be premature to say. Upon the issue will depend, we think, the harmony of the President with Congress, and most certainly the success of the new administration. If Gen. Grant is to enter on his duties crippled by this Civil-Tenure act, it requires no gift of prophecy to predict a breakdown. Now we are willing to see him have a fair opportunity, and all the means necessary to that opportunity. But this opportunity Mr. Wilson's bill does not give, nor, if we understand it rightly, Senator Edmunds'. Both assign the new President a very small place in the picture of the next four years. The Senate looms up large enough, grandly dispensing patronage; and if there be a competing object on the canvass, it is not the President, but the whisky ring and their confederates, with the money of the people as the dissolving view.

Specie Payments.

From the Toledo (Ohio) Blade.

Mr. Henry C. Bowen, of the New York *Independent*, has given to the public, in the form of a letter to Mr. Horace Greeley, his views in regard to the policy to be pursued in returning to specie payments. He regards Mr. Greeley's proposition of an immediate resumption as full of danger to the commercial interests of the country and the credit of the nation. He contends that such a course would benefit only the speculators in gold. If an attempt were made to resume specie payments, these speculators would have one of the grandest opportunities which ever occurred in human history to make enormous sums of money, and doubtless they would improve it most diligently. After resumption these speculators would agree together to buy up at par quietly all the gold they could, and when properly loaded would offer a premium of one or two per cent. or more. This movement would make a scare in the business circles, which would set thousands to investing in gold as a speculation, the risk being only the trifling percentage of premium. Mr. Bowen thinks that by this means the combination of gold speculators could break the Government and all the banks of specie in a month from the date of resumption. Then the interest on our gold-interest bearing bonds could not be punctually paid, our foreign bondholders would then be in a panic, the market price of bonds be greatly reduced, and a panic be produced such as never before was known in history.

Mr. Bowen very sensibly checks the habit of many better versed in history than in sound political economy, of quoting precedents in the financial experience of England and France. In many things the condition of the country is so unprecedented that no such parallels can hold good. There are men in the city of New York who engage in operations which involve more money than was controlled by the Bank of England or France at the time those institutions suspended specie payments, who can, at pleasure, make money four per cent. per annum or half per cent. per day. This fact our financiers and legislators must take into account.

Mr. Bowen's recommendation is that the Government devote every dollar in discounting the coupons attached to all our bonded indebtedness, beginning with those which earliest mature, and continue so to do until gold speculators were gorged with it, without any prospect of the gold getting back to the Treasury except by the slow operation of the tariff system. The effect of this would be to send up the price of all our securities, and keep down the price of gold, which would be a very healthy condition of things. By these means Mr. Bowen contends gold would go down so near to par that the Government could safely and, with a prospect of permanency, resume specie payments. Mr. Bowen proposes for Congress to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow abroad one hundred millions of gold (not more than fifty of which would probably be required), to continue the cancellation of coupons or early maturing bonds. This would stop the hoarding of gold in the sub-treasury, and keep the market in gold steady.

Objection is forcibly made to the propositions of some to curtail the currency prior to resumption. We need all our circulation to give freedom in business and maintain stability in the transition to specie payments. Our business being done mostly for cash, or on short credits, we need more currency now than when long credits were the rule. Curtail the currency and our facilities for business are gone, and business men will break by thousands.

The gold speculators must be properly hedged about by skilful tactics on the part of the Government, and then resumption may safely be attempted. Selling gold by the Government should be prohibited by law. What gold we have should be promptly used in paying our indebtedness, and more borrowed if necessary to continue so doing.

The proposition of Mr. Bowen to throw all the public lands into the market at once, and devote the proceeds to paying the public debt, is a proposition we hope will not meet with public favor. The lands should not be thrust into the hands of speculators, but kept for those whose labor must make them productive to the general wealth. Better, in our judgment, to allow speculation and monopoly in gold than in the lands out of which the poor must dig their daily bread. With this exception, we think the views of Mr. Bowen are practical and sensible, and calculated to contribute to the solution of our troubles.

Plumping in Pennsylvania.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

It is an interesting peculiarity of criminal voting in Pennsylvania, that the rascally repeaters, when brought to the witness stand, usually acknowledge their multiplied misdemeanors with a cheerful frankness which is eminently edifying. A contested election case (Bunn vs. Witham) was lately before a Legislative Committee at Harrisburg—the seat in dispute being that of the Eleventh Legislative district. One witness, Michael Slaven by name, swears that he voted the Democratic ticket twenty times between 8 o'clock A. M. and 5:30 P. M.—being about twice every hour—a remarkably energetic day's work, and speaking highly for Michael's peripatetic ubiquity. Then comes a confessor rejoicing in the gentle name of Lamb, who acknowledges that he voted the Democratic ticket twenty times on election day. Then follows Henry Elliott, who, on his own statement, was also a double X voter. The modest and moderate John Rowan contented himself with voting the Democratic ticket only ten times. According to the testimony of Slaven, there was a small party of ten men, the witness himself being one of them, who went meandering about all day, voting the Democratic ticket whenever they pleased and as often as they pleased, being furnished with ballots by "men with the Democratic badge on." Some of his companions, according to Lamb, belonged in Baltimore and some of them in New York. Elliott, it seems to us, was absurdly cautious; for he deposes that he "changed his hat and coat sometimes in going from poll to poll." Why he did this we are sure we do not know; for it is not at all probable that any Democratic challenger would have molested him or made him afraid while he was doing a work so noble and patriotic. For the enthusiastic Elliott to disguise himself was, as it were, to hide his light under a bushel, and the change of hat and coat might have rendered it difficult for him to establish his identity when the rovers called at the Democratic headquarters to receive their reward.

Mr. Slaven testifies to an interesting circumstance in regard to "the man who gave us the tickets." This charitable purveyor of ballots presented to the devoted little band a $5 bill, whereupon the free voters went to the Girard Avenue Market and "got their dinners"—and an uncommonly good appetite we should think they must have had after their long walks and exhausting exercise of the franchise. These were, indeed, true Democratic politicians. They were after a free dinner, and they got it; and whoever says they didn't earn it can know nothing by personal experience of the fatigue of voting early and voting often.

Mr. Michael Slaven and the other diligent perambulators exhibited a touching confidence in Democratic integrity. "We voted," says Michael, "the Democratic ticket; did not examine any of them; the man we took them from had the Democratic badge on." Each enterprising voter received from "the man with the badge on" a slip of paper. Upon this were written facts with which the recipient was supposed to be unacquainted, viz., his own name, residence, and occupation. These memoranda were necessary, it seems, to manufacture a citizenship for the gallant balloters. It isn't everybody who can be rechristened, get a new house, and learn a new trade, a dozen times over in one day.

Although the Philadelphia system appears to us to be nearly perfect, yet there is one improvement which we may venture to suggest. Common humanity would seem to require that every repeater, passing "from poll to poll," should be furnished with a velocipede. If Mr. Michael Slaven, without this locomotive convenience, could vote twenty times in one day, it is evident that by its aid he might double or treble his usefulness. We give Mr. Chairman Wallace the hint, and charge him nothing for it, beyond the common gratitude which our past favors have already so amply earned.

The Reverdy Johnson Treaty.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

It appears that we have got a treaty with England for throwing into a mixed commission, with the chances all against us, the claims for the actual value of vessels destroyed by Anglo-Rebel pirates, these to be jumbled up with all the claims that British subjects can trump up since the last treaty, to go into the same chances of being found valid. And this with the knowledge of the whole world that our loss in ships actually destroyed was not a tithe of the damage inflicted by the peril which drove our whole merchant navy from the seas and ruined a commerce which before was greater than that of Great Britain; and that the payment of the full value of these ships and cargoes would be but a tithe of what she made by driving our ships from the ocean.

We have from the beginning protested against a settlement upon any such basis. If Great Britain should offer us the full value of the ships and cargoes actually destroyed, we ought not to accept it. Such a settlement would be simply an encouragement to a breach of neutrality and to such piracy; for in case of another such war, Great Britain could make an enormous profit by repeating the same game and the same payment. We are glad to see by our special despatches that General Grant has expressed similar views. We hope that it was not necessary to have any extraneous influence to induce the Senate to reject this treaty.

The Speakership.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

The contest for this high office of the next Congress promises to be narrowed down to two excellent members of that body, although there are doubtless scores who think themselves fit and proper persons to fill it. The choice of the loyal party will lie between Garfield, of Ohio, and Blaine, of Maine.

It is argued that the President and Vice-President elect are Western men, and as the Speakership of the House has been held for several years past by a Western member, the East has a just claim to the office. We are not disposed, in the abstract, to recognize lines of latitude or longitude, as presenting any claims in the persons of candidates, and are convinced that harm has been done by the general recognition of geographical divisions; but as the division of public offices has been foolishly allowed to become the habitual custom, we recognize the full force of the argument presented by our Eastern friends, and we recognize it the more cheerfully when they present their claim to the office in the person of James G. Blaine, of Maine.

The country owes him much. Probably nothing could have prevented the election of Grant and Colfax in November, as they were emphatically the candidates of the loyal people; but the preliminary battles in the States for supremacy, resulting in Union victories, made the result in November an easy and assured triumph. Maine led off in the skirmishes and rolled up an unexpectedly large Union majority. Loyal men breathed easier after "the news from Maine" flashed over the wires. To James G. Blaine the splendid victory in Maine, in October last, is largely attributable. His sagacity, ability, and industrious zeal were felt in that momentous contest.

As a member of Congress he has achieved honorable distinction, year by year quietly gaining prominence and influence. Young, vigorous and true, with rare personal popularity, and a familiar and ready knowledge of Parliamentary law, he seems to be peculiarly fitted to succeed Mr. Colfax, and, although Ohio presents in General Garfield an unexceptionable candidate, we recognize the fair claim of the East, in this case, to the Speakership of the House of Representatives, and we are glad that its choice has fallen upon James G. Blaine, of Maine. We understand that his election is not doubted, although General Garfield has many friends who would prefer his election to the office, did not other considerations besides those of equal merit enter into the question.

Grant Refuses to Dance.

From the Chicago Tribune.

The professional people at Washington are very much disgusted because Grant has expressed a wish that the customary ball given on the occasion of the Presidential inauguration be omitted. He has put that wish in the form of a letter of request; and as a consequence, the ball will not take place. It is quite time that these inauguration balls should be omitted. However significant and elegant they may have been in the earlier days of the republic, they have degenerated sadly of late. They have long been literally catchpenny affairs, disgusting to everybody save those concerned in them pecuniarily; but so long as the President elect permitted himself to be used for the occasion, "society" has had to recognize them. Mr. Lincoln, though personally holding such affairs in contempt, was too good-natured to say "no" to the managers, and a ball was one of the events attending his inauguration.

One of that class of persons who are tolerated in good society because they are dancing men, and who for that reason are as essential at balls as waiters are in the dining-room, once asked Mr. Webster why he never waltzed, to which the statesman responded: —"I never had brains enough to learn how." It is needless to say that the "god-like" fell immensely in the estimation of the dancing fraternity. General Grant has unquestionably been voted as wanting in a knowledge of social requirements by the same class of persons.

The fact is, these inauguration balls have for many years been nothing more than local speculations, got up by a few individuals. The real parties generally are a livery-stable keeper, the proprietors of two or three wine and liquor establishments, one or two fashionable tailors, and one or two restaurant keepers. These parties have been accustomed to meet together, and, selecting an officer of the army, an officer of the navy, an officer of the Senate, and one of the House, and some personal friend of the President, have admitted the latter to the inner circle, as partners of the real proprietors of the ball. These then select the long list of ornamental managers, embracing the most eminent names of the country, and, having got the President elect to promise to attend that ball, they are enabled to kill off all competition. The ball itself is never anything but a full dress exhibition, at which everybody who can raise money enough to buy new clothes and hire a hack attends for two or three hours in a vast crowd, and has the satisfaction of catching a glimpse of the new President passing through the hall. Instead of a grand ball, distinguished for the elegance and refinement of the guests, these affairs have for many years been nothing but miscellaneous gatherings, at which all the adventurers of both sexes, all the gamblers, thieves and pickpockets assemble in their full strength. Such a ball yields the limited number of real proprietors a large profit. Grant's refusal to be a party to such a proceeding, though it is against all precedent, does him infinite credit, and will make it an easy task to his successors to do likewise.

We have no doubt that there is not a respectable person at Washington, who has ever witnessed one of these inaugural balls, but is heartily glad of Grant's refusal, and who does not cordially approve it. The sharpers about Washington, who have been accustomed to use the new President for this quadrennial speculation, will feel very much disgusted at Grant's conduct, but they will find that the new President will be equally fearless and independent in all things, and that speculators and jobbers, whether on a small or large scale, will find him at all times peremptorily refusing to dance at their request or at their bidding.

Shall We Right a Wrong?

From the St. Louis Republican.

If in this driving age nations are quick to commit crimes, that enlightened public sentiment which we are glad to believe is growing with a rapidity commensurate with our physical and social surroundings, brings about a speedy repentance, and, where it is possible, at least some reparation for the wrong inflicted. It is hardly four years since the President of the United States fell by the hand of an assassin. The time and the circumstances of the deed, no less than the character and position of the dead, roused the North into a delirium of passion and spirit of blind vengeance such as never before disgraced our annals, and we trust, for the honor of human nature, never will again. Three men and one woman were tried by a military court, which hardly possessed enough of the forms of justice to make it respectable, and, after proceedings little better than a miserable burlesque upon law and common sense, were sent to the scaffold. Three other so-called accomplices, against whom there was scarcely a shadow of proof, were banished to a barren sand-bank in the Gulf of Mexico. One of them, if we remember, has died, but the two survivors are still dragging out a wretched existence to which death itself is a preferable fate. It is not creditable to the American people that these poor exiles should have so long appealed for mercy, and appealed in vain; but it is a matter of no small congratulation that even at this late day movements are initiated which are likely to result in their pardon and release. Leading radical journals, like the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, express decided convictions of Spangler's innocence, and a petition in favor of Dr. Mudd, signed by prominent Radical and Democratic members of Congress, has already been presented to President Johnson. There is no reasonable doubt—or should be none—that this petition will be granted, and the pardon of Spangler will either accompany it, or, at the worst, be not long delayed. John Surratt, who, had he been caught at the time would inevitably have shared the fate of his mother, was fortunate enough to escape arrest until the thirst for slaughter was quenched and reason assumed its rightful sway. Chased from one end of the world to the other, at an expense of over one hundred thousand dollars to the Government, brought home in irons, imprisoned for months, and then prosecuted by the ablest talent the administration could secure, backed by the evidence of such miserable scoundrels as Weichmann and St. Marie, his bitterest enemies could not rob him of a fair and impartial trial, and to-day he walks abroad a free man.

The vast majority of citizens of all parties and both sections accept this result willingly. They will do the same when Spangler and Mudd are released from Dry Tortugas. This sympathy, repentance—call it either or what we may—does not proceed from any indifference to or forgetfulness of the terrible murder which robbed the republic of its chosen head and materially changed the political complexion of subsequent legislation. The slayer of Mr. Lincoln is pilloried in history for all coming ages, and his proven confederates will share the same undying infamy; but beyond that point the moral sentiment of the country will not go. The people were crazy in those dark weeks of 1865; they are getting sane now, and ready to recognize the lesson taught by the ancient proverb—"Let justice be done though the heavens fall."

But while we rejoice that this is so, and while we have a right to be proud that our fellow-countrymen can atone for former errors by a wise magnanimity towards those for whom that magnanimity is not forever too late, we should not fail to remember that there is one victim of judicial butchery whose blood still cries from the ground; one pale ghost which will not down at our bidding until its manes are appeased, its fame redeemed. We presume that there are comparatively few persons at home or abroad who are not convinced of the innocence of Mary Surratt, and who are not willing to acknowledge the fact to themselves, if to no one else, that the hangman's rope strangled the life out of a guiltless woman. Public opinion barely sanctioned her execution, even during that period of intense excitement, and since that excitement has died away, it has almost universally reprobated the action as an awful blunder or something worse. Hardly an officer of high or low degree in any way connected with the transaction, who has not endeavored to rid himself of the fearful responsibility and shoulder it upon somebody else. But no efforts of theirs or ours can rid the nation of the foul stain. It clings to the garments of the republic; it crimsons her hands, it blots her escutcheon, it will track her like an avenging Nemesis until the wrong is acknowledged as openly as it was perpetrated. In England and Europe, when a human life has been unjustly taken by a legal tribunal, on a proper and satisfactory presentation of the facts, the sentence is formally reversed and the reputation of the dead cleared of crime. Nothing more can be done and nothing less should be. Mrs. Surratt sleeps in a felon's grave beneath the pavement of her prison yard. A daughter has begged again and again for her mother's dust, and the piteous request has been denied. Is not the Federal Government strong enough now to dare to do right? Can it not afford to give back that corpse, and tell that child that her parent was no murderess? Or shall we indorse the infamous verdict of Hunter's drum-head court, and accept the consequences in the eyes of the world and the judgment of heaven?

BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

Y. P. M.
Y. P. M.
Y. P. M

YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.
YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.
YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.

There is no question relative to the merits of the celebrated Y. P. M. It is the purest quality of Whisky, manufactured from the best grain afforded by the Philadelphia market and it is sold at the low rate of $5 per gallon, or $1 25 per quart, at the salerooms,

No. 700 PASSYUNK ROAD,
11 5 2p PHILADELPHIA.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES,

IN BOND AND DUTY PAID. 4 11

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

PANTALOON STUFFS!

JAMES & LEE,

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Have now on hand a very large and choice assortment of all the new styles of

Fall and Winter Fancy Cassimeres

IN THE MARKET,

To which they invite the attention of the trade and others. 1 28 w

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FINANCIAL.

Union Pacific Railroad.

WE ARE NOW SELLING

The First Mortgage Gold Interest Bonds

OF THIS COMPANY AT

PAR AND INTEREST,

At which rate the holder of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES can make a profitable exchange.

COUPONS due January 1 CASHED, or bought at full rates for Gold.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

E. W. CLARK & CO.
BANKERS,
No. 35 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
STOCK, GOLD
AND NOTE BROKERS.

Accounts of Banks, Firms, and Individuals received, subject to check at sight.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON BALANCES.

GENERAL AGENTS,
FOR
PENNSYLVANIA
AND
SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY,
OF THE
NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation chartered by special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a

CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000, FULL PAID.

Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.

Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located on the second story of our Banking House. Generic circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company, may be had.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,
No. 35 South Third St.

PACIFIC RAILROAD NEARLY FINISHED.
1550 MILES BUILT.
The Union Pacific Railroad Co.
AND THE
Central Pacific Railroad Company

Have added Eight Hundred (800) Miles to their lines during the current year, while doing a large local passenger and freight business. The through connection will undoubtedly be completed next summer, when the through traffic will be very great. Forty thousand men are now employed by the two powerful companies in pressing forward the great national high way to a speedy completion. Only 200 miles remain to be built, which mostly are graded and ready for the rails.

First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for sale at par and interest, and First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad at 103 and interest.

The principal and interest of both Bonds are payable in gold.

DeHAVEN & BRO.

Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, Etc.

No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

6 25 PHILADELPHIA.

STERLING & WILDMAN.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 110 South THIRD Street,

AGENTS FOR SALE OF

First Mortgage Bonds of Rockford, Rock Island, and St. Louis Railroad,

Interest SEVEN PER CENT., clear of all taxes payable in GOLD August and February, for sale at 97½ and accrued interest in currency. Also

First Mortgage Bonds of the Danville Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad,

Interest SEVEN PER CENT., CLEAR OF ALL TAXES payable April and October, for sale at 80 and accrued interest.

Pamphlets with maps, reports, and full information of these roads always on hand for distribution.

DEALERS in Government Bonds, Gold, Silver Coupons, etc.

STOCKS of all kinds bought and sold on commission in New York and Philadelphia. 11 3 tuths

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—

EDWARD B. PRICE, President.

Wm. H. Moore,	Wm. W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Chas. Bullet,	George L. Buzby,
Rowan Grace	B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.

The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-Holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 418 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1 23

WIRE GUARDS,

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS
m w f No. 11 North SIXTH

FINANCIAL.

LEDYARD & BARLOW

Have Removed their

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE

TO

No. 19 South SIXTH Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe.

Sight Drafts and Maturing Paper collected at Bankers'. 1 23 6m

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 1 13 m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
BANKERS PHILA. & N. YORK

Dealers in United States Bonds, and Members of Stock and Gold Exchange,
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms,
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, LONDON,
B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., FRANKFORT
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., PARIS,
And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

No. 48 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,

No. 2 NASSAU St., New York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 12 2

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

Stock and Exchange Brokers,

No. 39 South THIRD Street,

Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.

STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 1 26 2

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM,

NEURALGIA

Warranted Permanently Cured.
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Without Injury to the System.
Without Iodide, Potassia, or Colchicum
By Using Inwardly Only

DR. FITLER'S

GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,

For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all its forms.

The only standard, reliable, positive, immediate permanent cure ever discovered. It is warranted to contain nothing hurtful or injurious to the system.

WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED

Thousands of Philadelphia references of cures. Prepared at

No. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

8 22 stuthly BELOW MARKET.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

H. S. K. G.

Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

8 22 tuthsp No. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

TRUSSES.

TRUSSES, TRUSSES, TRUSSES.

LADIES'

Trusses, Abdominal Supporters, Elastic Body Belts, Stockings and Bandages, correctly fitted by a competent Lady, at

HERKY'S TRUSS ESTABLISHMENT,
1 7 w 1 m No. 126 CHESNUT Street.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Patrick Coyle, aged seventeen years, fell from a cart yesterday, and was badly injured.

—John Spencer and William J. Howard were appointed patrolmen by Mayor Fox yesterday.

—Samuel Wood, aged seventeen years, residing at Spring Mills, had one of his hands injured yesterday by having it caught in the machinery of a mill.

—By directions of Philip Lowry, Jr., Grand Chancellor of this State, Paul Lodge, No. 127, has been instituted, and the following officers installed:—Venerable Patriarch, James Wilson; Worthy Chancellor, Dr. E. Cornell Esten; Vice-Chancellor, O. J. Heno; Guide, Jacob F. Gakeler; Recording Scribe, Frank Barker; Financial Scribe, Walter D. Stone; Banker, John F. Ransenberger; Inner Steward, W. W. Hopkins; Outer Steward, H. H. Myers.

—The citizens engaged in getting up a line of omnibuses on Broad street have had a model made of an improved two-horse omnibus, which it is proposed to introduce upon that thoroughfare. The seat for the driver is upon a platform similar to those on street cars, with a door at his side. The back part of the omnibus is rounded, having a door of entrance on each side, with steps so arranged that passengers can enter from the sidewalk without stepping into the street. The space in the rear of the entrance doors can be used as a seat for a conductor, if one should be needed.

—The driving-wheel of the engine Governor Fish, on the New Jersey Railroad, broke near the Passaic river bridge, at Newark, at half-past 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning, detaining a large number of passengers a long time. Passengers for New York had to walk across the bridge, when, after a short delay, a train from Jersey City, whose passengers had alighted, came to take them. Passengers going South also crossed the bridge, and taking trains at Newark, continued their journey. The accident placed all the other trains out of time, occasioning vexatious delays. The Philadelphia mail train, due in New York at noon, did not reach Jersey City till near 3 P. M.

—At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the German Hospital, the subject of erecting new buildings for the further accommodation and convenience of patients was discussed and the matter referred to a committee. At this meeting the following named gentlemen were elected officers:—President, John D. Lankenau, the former officer, who had been its President from the organization to the close of last year (Joseph M. Reichard,) having declined a re-election; Vice-President, M. Richards Muckle; Secretary, Louis J. Ladner; Treasurer, William Grosholz; Solicitor, Frederic Heyer. The members of the Board, elected in December, are:—William J. Horstman, J. Kincke, M. Gans, L. A. Wollenweber, L. Schneider, C. Benkert, I. Ibelshauser, F. Haltermann, and Joseph M. Reichard.

—Last evening a public meeting of journeymen engaged in the building trades was held at Painters' Hall, Locust street, above Eighth, for the purpose of devising plans for the erection of a public hall for the accommodation of the various trades. It is intended to erect the hall on a lot in the central part of the city, at a cost of about $60,000. The structure will be of brick, and three stories high: the first story to be a hall for trades' meetings, the second story to be devoted to balls and parties, and the third story as a library and reading-room. A lot was offered yesterday upon which to erect the building in Walnut street, and measures will be taken at once to carry out the object of the meeting. About $25,000 has already been subscribed towards this object.

—The following statement shows the number of dwellings of all kinds supplied with water, by the water works of the city, up to the present date:—

Wards.	No. Dwellings.	Wards.	No. Dwellings.
1st	3921	14th	4661
2d	5189	15th	6632
3d	3159	16th	3321
4th	3363	17th	3342
5th	3181	18th	4163
6th	3435	19th	5871
7th	4963	20th	8029
8th	3357	21st and 28th	398
9th	3363	22d	844
10th	3891	23d	195
11th	2911	24th and 27th	2418
12th	2774	25th	929
13th	3608	26th	5690

Total number of dwellings . . . 98,124

This statement does not include a large number of dwellings in the rural portions of the city, or in Manayunk and parts of Germantown.

—The Society of Sons of St. George, established in this city for the assistance of Englishmen in distress, have elected the following officers for the ensuing year:—President, James Allen; Vice-President, Shadrach Hill; Treasurer, William H. Allen; Secretary, James R. Webb; Stewards, John A. Robinson, E. J. Roberts, Samuel Lees, Isaac Smith, Joseph Lees, Edward Darby, Isaac Muff, and William Underdown.

The students of the Polytechnic College, at a recent meeting, made arrangements for the usual college observance of Washington's Birthday, the 22d proximo, selecting from the second-year men, Mr. Thomas H. Phillips, of St. Nicholas, Schuylkill county, as the orator of the day, and from the first year men, Mr. Camille D'Invilliers, Jr., of Germantown, as the reader of Washington's Farewell Address.

—A final hearing was had before Alderman Kerr yesterday in the case of W. B. Grover and E. Migneault, charged with conspiring with Andrew J. Whiteman to obtain alcohol by false pretense from Sheridan & Co. The defendants were held in $2000 bail to answer.

—The public exercises of the junior class at the Haverford College, situated on the line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, about nine miles from the city, took place yesterday, and consisted of a Latin oration, by Stuart Wood, of this city; an English oration on "John Bright," by Thomas Kimber Longstreth; English oration, "The New Netherlands," by Charles Wood, of New York; an oration entitled "The Early History of Maryland," by John K. Carey; an oration, "The Last of the Bourbons," by Alfred G. Coale; an oration, "Christian Statesmanship," by G. S. Brown; oration, "Our Pacific Coast," by D. F. Rose; oration, "Electricity as a Force," by William W. Griscom; oration, "Mineral Resources of Pennsylvania," by John D. Steele; oration, "Heroism of the Early Friends," by William H. Hubbard; oration, "Richard Whateley," by Thomas A. Hilles; oration, "Philosophical Influences in the Ancient Church," by Oliver G. Owen; oration, "Future Relations of China with the United States," by J. B. Wistar; oration, "The Poetry of Longfellow," by Howard Comfort, and an English poem, "Moses on Mount Nebo," by Edward Pratt.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 136¼.

—General Sheridan is on his way to Washington.

—At reduced prices, 60,000 tons of coal were sold yesterday in New York.

—Hon. Henry F. Rodney, of Delaware, died yesterday at Lewes, aged 69 years.

—A meeting of white Unionists was held at Montgomery, Ala., on Monday.

—The Nevada Legislature has enacted a law looking to a return of specie payments.

—The New York sailors' strike has come to an end, shipping masters having yielded.

—Abram Newkirk Littlejohn, D. D., was yesterday consecrated Bishop of New Jersey.

—A number of the American officers attached to the Peruvian iron-clads have returned to New Orleans from Pensacola.

—Governor Warmouth, of Louisiana, has written a long letter in reply to General Buchanan's answer to Senator Kellogg.

—The Annual Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic of the Pacific Coast assembled in San Francisco on Tuesday.

—The New England Labor Convention met yesterday. Its objects are to reduce the hours of labor and increase the wages of women.

—The South Carolina Legislature has passed a joint resolution authorizing the Governor to employ an armed force for the preservation of peace.

—From Memphis, Tenn., we have a report of the hanging of two men by a mob. Memphis and suburbs must prove unhealthy localities.

—The old Union Whigs and Democrats of Alabama have united, and, wonderful to say, are a unit in favor of the Jeff. Davis-Breckinridge-Seymour-and-Vallandigham Democratic party.

—Yesterday the Republican caucus of the West Virginia Legislature unanimously nominated Governor Boreman as their candidate for United States Senator, vice Van Winkle, whose term expires March 4.

—The Republican State Central Committee met in Richmond, Va., yesterday, and appointed a committee of thirteen of the leading Republicans of the State, with Governor Wells as Chairman, to represent the party at Washington.

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The Levant *Times* publishes a rumor that Senator Nye will succeed E. Joy Morris as the American Minister at Constantinople in March next.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The Greek Government will probably give in its adhesion to the conclusions of the Conference of Paris, but it is feared that its signature will be accompanied by reservations which can only tend to protract the difficulty with Turkey.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Ernest Jones, the well-known radical politician, died yesterday. He had just been informally chosen, by ballot, over Milner Gibson, Liberal, and was to succeed Mr. Birly, the present member of Parliament from Manchester, in case the latter should be unseated on the charge of bribery.

The directors of the banking firm of Overend, Gurney & Co., limited, have been held for trial in bonds of £20,000 each.

LONDON, Jan. 27—6 P. M.—All the additional information which, up to this hour, has been obtained of the disaster to the French steamer Pereire, is the assurance that no American passenger on board was killed or wounded.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—None of the first class passengers on the steamship Pereire were seriously injured by reason of the recent accident. Three of the crew were killed, and the following named second class passengers, viz.:—Mr. Callaghan, a Catholic priest; Mr. Foulquier, a Frenchman; and Mr. Falkenberg, a German.

The Pereire encountered a fearful gale when a few days out from Brest, in the course of which heavy seas broke over her, carrying away entirely the forward deck and cabin, and inflicting other damage. It is also understood that she sustained such injuries to her machinery as compelled her to put back to Havre under sail. There seems to be a singular reticence about the affair, and there is much difficulty in procuring details, so that we are still without reliable particulars.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Official despatches have been received by the War Office from New Zealand. They announce that a battle had taken place between the British and the Maori rebels at Poverty Bay, and that the latter were defeated with great loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The victory had restored tranquillity in that quarter of the colony.

DUBLIN, Jan. 27.—A meeting of impartial citizens was held here last night, at which resolutions were adopted urging the Government to pardon the Fenian convicts.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—General Dix, the Minister of the United States, at a public banquet this evening, made a speech, in which he declared that the cause of the Greeks was identical with the cause of liberty throughout the world, and he assured the people of Greece that they had the sympathy of America.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—Still later advices have been received from Rio Janeiro. The war news is unimportant. The Paraguayan army, though badly defeated at Villeta, still occupied the stronghold of Angostura. The damage by the burning of the custom house at Rio Janeiro was largely overestimated.

HAVRE, Jan. 27—Noon—The American ship Alaska, Captain Small, which had just arrived from New Orleans with a cargo of cotton, took fire this morning in this harbor, and owing to the combustible nature of her cargo is burning furiously, and will probably be a total loss. She was built in Maine in 1868, was owned by Thayer & Lincoln, of Boston, and sailed last from New Orleans December 10.

MADRID, Jan. 27.—The government has laid claim to all libraries, archives, and works of art possessed by churches, as property of the State. It was while carrying out the orders of the government that the Governor of Burgos was assassinated. This event causes intense excitement. Violent demonstrations have been made by the people in this city against the Papal Nuncio, and the government has withdrawn its official recognition of his diplomatic powers. The Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral of Burgos have been arrested and imprisoned.

HAVANA, Jan. 27.—The *Diario* reports, on authority of official despatches, that Pa[illegible], Serrano, Cobre, and other towns are full of fugitive insurgents and their families, and that 3000 of them have presented themselves to the authorities and received amnesty. At Baracoa several chiefs gave themselves up and were pardoned. Other accounts from the interior, received through Spanish channels, represent that the insurgents are surrendering at many points, to receive the benefits of General Dulce's proclamation; but in the vicinity of Santiago the rebels continue very active. They carry off slaves and harass the troops, and it is reported that they have destroyed by fire half-a-dozen large plantations near the town.

HAVANA, Jan. 27, via Key West, Jan. 27.—A reign of terror has commenced in this city, caused by open hostility between Cuban and Spanish factions, whose hatred for each other cannot be described. There is little security outside the city walls. The Cubans from their housetops fire upon the volunteers and soldiers passing through the streets. The military enter the houses from which shots are fired and massacre the inhabitants. The attack made by the volunteers on the Louvre coffee house is denounced as brutal and unprovoked. On the same night the volunteers shouted "Kill Dulce," because he was known to be taking measures to put a stop to their excesses. The volunteers by their behavior provoke the resistance of the people, and then fire into them indiscriminately.

The officers and men of the regular force are opposed to giving such discretionary powers to the volunteers. The older volunteers behave well, having become somewhat accustomed to discipline. The conduct of the 1st Battalion during the Louvre affair and afterwards is especially praised, but the newly recruited volunteers are unrestrainable. Many private persons, citizens, strangers, and foreigners, have been fired upon in different parts of the city. The Government is taking measures to put a stop to the disorder. The houses of suspected persons are being registered by the police, and the Government will also make special, and it is hoped effectual, efforts to protect American citizens.

Pensions and Female Pensioners.

WASHINGTON, January 27.

During the morning hour to-day the House was engaged in discussing a bill relating to the operation of the Pension laws. The debate centred on the second section of the bill, which provides that upon the presentation of satisfactory evidence to the Commissioner of Pensions that any female pensioner is living a life of prostitution, or is cohabiting with or living with or being supported by any man as his wife or mistress, to whom she is not lawfully married, shall be deprived of her pension, except she can produce satisfactory rebutting evidence that the charges preferred against her are not true. General Schenck characterized the bill as the most infamous and disgraceful measure ever brought into Congress. Mr. Ingersoll, of Vermont, said the bill should include male prostitutes as well as female. By inference, it proclaims that the widow of every soldier is a common prostitute. The debate relating mostly to prostitutes, occasioned considerable merriment in the House.

Important Arrests.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 27.—There is considerable excitement here to-day in consequence of the arrest of Albert Hyatt and five other persons, some of whom were always considered among our best citizens, for alleged conspiracy to defraud and swindle the Union Life Insurance Company of Maine. It is ascertained the plan adopted by the gang, and which has been successful to a considerable extent, was in producing bogus certificates of the decease of insured parties. The extent of the frauds has not yet been made public.

Death of Ex-Governor Pickens, of Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 27.—Ex-Governor Pickens, formerly Minister to St. Petersburg, died on Monday last, at his residence in Edgefield, S.C.

From Delaware.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 27.—The State Legislature has adopted a joint resolution declaring the authority of the State over the landing of an ocean telegraph cable on its shores, and alleging that the Atlantic coast of Delaware is peculiarly favorable for the landing of the French cable, and appointing J. P. Comegys a commissioner to confer with the company engaged in that enterprise.

Notice was given in the House yesterday of a bill to annul the charter of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company. Prior to this action both houses held a secret and informal session on the subject.

Henry F. Rodney, a prominent citizen of this State, died at Lewes last week, aged sixty-nine. He served in the State Legislature and Constitutional Convention of 1832, proposing to the latter to admit colored people to suffrage.

Indian Affairs.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 27.—General Sheridan is daily expected to return from the Plains. Nearly all the Indians will go on the reservations, set apart for them. The main body of the troops will soon be withdrawn from the Plains, and will concentrate at Fort Leavenworth for distribution to other points.

Contested Election Case.

The above case was resumed yesterday afternoon, when the following testimony relative to the Fourth division of the Twenty-fifth Ward was adduced:—

Mrs. Bridget Shaughnessy, No. 1036 Somerset street, testified that James Butler went to New York during last November; before that he worked in this city; this is a two-story house; has three rooms; the woman who kept it did his washing for two years; there are two bed-rooms there; Mrs. Little and her children sleep in one, and witness occupied the other; did not know where Butler slept; never saw him there at night, but had during the daytime.

James Butler was on the list of voters and assessed at No. 1030 Somerset street.

Ellen Fitzpatrick, No. 1509 Belgrade street, testified that she had lived there since before the 4th of July; since that time no James Brogan has lived there.

James Brogan is on the list of voters, and is assessed at No. 1509 Belgrade street.

Washington Ganby, No. 1244 Edgemont street, testified that he formerly lived at No. 1433 Salmon street, but moved from there last August, and did not vote in this division at the last October election. He was marked as voting.

In the fourth division of the Twenty-fifth ward, the following-named persons testified to having voted the Republican ticket at the last October election:—George Rowlett, No. 1422 Richmond street; Ira Hollis, No. 1400 Richmond street (assessed at No. 1430 Richmond street); David Dryburgh, No. 1109 Somerset street (the latter saw Levi Hoffman, who is now at sea, with the same ticket—he was assessed at No. 963 Somerset street); E. M. Connell, No. 1430 Richmond street; Robert Corson, No. 1111 Somerset street; John Malcolm, No. 1415 Salmon street; Ebenezer S ull, No. 1103 Huston street; Frederick Kanig, No. 1414 Belgrade street (assessed No. 1412 Belgrade street); paid his tax before the October election, 1866; C. W. Robbins, No. 1408 Richmond street; (on the list of voters was John Robbins, but no C. W. Robbins;) James Hillborn, No. 1502 Almendo street; John Fries, No. 1143 Somerset street; (assessed No. 1140 Somerset street;) Charles Alden, No 1412 Belgrade street; Lewis Kirchgessner, Richmond street and Trenton avenue; W. Sweeney, No. 1520 Salmon street; (came to this country in 1844; was naturalized about one year afterwards; not quite forty years old now;) Robert W. Kennedy, No. 1451 Salmon street; John Hagaman, No. 1412 Belgrade street; (on the list of voters was Daniel Hagaman, but no John.)

The following persons testified to voting the Republican ticket in the Sixth division of the Seventeenth ward at this election:—Park McArthur, No. 1411 Philip street; Thomas Marple, No. 1421 Germantown avenue; William McCready, No. 1441 Philip street; Charles Jones, No. 1435 Germantown avenue; Charles Marple, No. 1421 Germantown avenue; North Marple, same residence; Joseph Hoogland, rear of No. 1436 N. Second street; Charles H. Hammer, No. 337 Master street. Adjourned.

The United States Mint.

The reply of the Secretary of the Treasury to the resolution of the House, offered by Mr Washburne, of Illinois, relative to the receipts and expenses of the mint of the United States and branches, and the cost and probable business of the branch mint at Carson City, Nevada, was received yesterday. The receipts at the Mint in this city, for the three last fiscal years, from the coinage of gold and silver, were $218,067 in gold, and the expenses $637,830 in currency; the average annual expenses over the income for the past three years have been $339,921. During the same period the amount of minor coinage manufactured and issued was $4,239,495; expense of manufacture, $21,342,032; the income over expenses, estimating these coins at their nominal value, being $2,897,462, of which $2,875,000 has been paid into the Treasury, the annual average income from the source being $965,820. The receipts of the United States Assay Office for three years were $188,74[illegible], and the expenses $400,301, and the average annual expense over the income being $93,853. The receipts of the branch mint at San Francisco for three years were, in gold, $166,577, and the expenses, in gold, $638,829, and the average annual expense over the income being $63,888. The expenditures of the branch mint at Denver since the date of its establishment in 1862 were $235,611, and the total receipts only $9513. A bill to transfer this institution into an assay office was transmitted to Congress in February, 1867, and a similar bill has again been sent in during the present session, to which the attention of Congress is called.

The expenses of the branch mint at Charlotte, N. C., opened as an assay office in 1867, have been $5321, and the receipts only $2435. The Secretary recommends that the branch mints in North Carolina and Georgia and at New Orleans be disposed of to the best advantage. The total cost of the branch mint at Carson City, Nevada, including machinery and fixtures, was $276,187, of which amount $250,000 has already been appropriated by Congress. It is not thought that a branch mint, complete in its appointments, can be erected on the Pacific coast at an expense of much less than the cost of this establishment. The production of bullion in Nevada is chiefly silver. Silver is only coined for purposes of change, and all silver being exported in bars, the coinage in Nevada must therefore consist chiefly of the gold bullion produced in that State, which is estimated at $1,000,000. In 1864 an act was passed establishing a branch mint at Dallas City, Oregon, and $100,000 was appropriated for that purpose. The plans have been prepared, and work is soon to be commenced, and it is possible the building and fixtures will cost as much as the branch mint in Nevada. In conclusion, the Secretary expresses the hope, so frequently made previously, that no more branch mints will be authorized by Congress. Two mints are located in the Atlantic and one in the Pacific States, which are sufficient to supply the coinage for the whole country. All other similar establishments require not only the erection of expensive buildings, but large annual appropriations for their maintenance, without returning corresponding benefits to the Government.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, NO. 518 WALNUT STREET.

The Company is now prepared to dispose of lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery. We invite all who desire to purchase burial lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. Deeds for lots sold are ready for delivery.

RICHARD VAUX, President.
PETER A. KEYSER, Vice-President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET. PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL. 22

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..............7·14 | MOON RISES..............6·18
SUN SETS..............5·13 | HIGH WATER..............2·46

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES DOUGHERTY, CHARLES WHEELER, W. C. KENT, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Atalanta	London	New York	Jan. 9
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 12
Rhein	Southampton	New York	Jan. 12
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 12
City of London	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 13
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 13
Nestorian	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 14
Germania	Southampton	New York	Jan. 15
Australasian	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 16
Holsatia	Havre	New York	Jan. 16
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 16
Main	Southampton	New York	Jan. 19
Nevada	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 19
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 19
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 20
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 20
Hibernian	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 21
FOR EUROPE.			
Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 28
New York	New York	Bremen	Jan. 28
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 30
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	Jan. 30
France	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 30
Peruvian	Portland	Liverpool	Jan. 30
Holsatia	New York	Hamburg	Feb. 2
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 3
Australasian	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 3
Deutschland	New York	Bremen	Feb. 4
Palmyra	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 4
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 6
C. of Cork	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 9
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Eagle	New York	Havana	Jan. 28
Granada	New York	Vera Cruz, etc	Jan. 29
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Jan. 30
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	Feb. 1
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Feb. 4

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

St'r F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Prus. ship Helois, Sanders, 3 days from New York, in ballast to Merchant & Co. Towed up by tug Bruce.

Schr Othello, Eldridge, 2 days from New York, with grain, etc., to Workman & Co.

Schr H. F. Russell, Mehaffey, 3 days from New York, with mdse. to captain.

Schr E. D. Finney, Tuttle, 8 days from Georgetown, S. C., with lumber to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.

Schr John Stroup, Crawford, 3 days from New York, with old iron, etc., to captain.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Wyoming, Julius, Jr., hence, at Liverpool yesterday.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Vance, hence, at Norfolk 25th inst., and sailed for Richmond.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, hence, at Richmond 26th instant.

Steamship Pioneer, Catharine, for Philadelphia, sailed from Wilmington, N. C., yesterday.

Barque Amie, Morrison, hence, at Shanghae 12th ult., via Algoa Bay.

Schr J. B. Austin, Davis, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 24th inst.

Schr Marietta Tilton, Fritzinger, from Boston for Baltimore, at Holmes' Hole 24th inst.

Schr Sarah Bruen, Fisher, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., 25th inst.

Schr Fanny Kirkbridge, hence 11th Dec., with a cargo of coal for Richmond, has not as yet arrived. She was last heard from at Back Creek, at the head of Chesapeake Bay, when the ice was breaking up.

Schr Mary Milnes, Crowell, cleared at Boston 25th inst. for Portland.

Schr Annie Freeman, Reed, cleared at New York yesterday for Wilmington, Del.

MISCELLANY.

Brig Caroline F. Kelly, from Matanzas Nov. 19 for Delaware Breakwater, at St. Johns, P. R., 8th inst., reports, in 14 days from Matanzas was in 36 fathoms water, Cape Henlopen bearing N.W. by N., distant 50 miles. From that time words are inadequate to give an idea of the severity of the weather; it was terrible. Crossed and recrossed the Gulf Stream three times; hung to the coast till not a single sail was left; running rigging all gone; standing rigging stranded and badly chafed; foretopgallantmast gone; foretopmast sprung; main boom gone in the jaws; bulkhead and forward house started; also after house; in fact the vessel was a complete wreck; men all gave up, and said they could do no more, all being badly frozen. The cabin was partially filled with water; between decks the same; the forward house had so much in it that it washed the sailors' berths down, and for five days it was impossible to live in the cabin; tried first to get into Bermuda, but it was impossible, on account of the weather; then tried St. Thomas, but could not get in, and finally was obliged to head her for St. Johns, P. R., barely succeeding in reaching port. During the first of the bad weather the vessel did not leak much, but towards the last she leaked badly; she is now making four inches per hour. The cargo is in a wretched condition. Vessel will be condemned and sold.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of ALLEN J. HUBBS, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that CATHARINE HUBBS, the widow of said decedent has filed in said Court her petition for allowance of the sum of $300, elected to be retained by her under the act of Assembly of April 14, 1851, and its supplements, and that the same will be allowed by the Court on SATURDAY, February 13, 1869, unless exceptions be filed thereto.

JOHN ROBERTS,
1 26 tu th 4t Attorney for Petitioner.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of ANN HORTON, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of DAVIS PEARSON, Executor of the Estate of ANN HORTON, deceased (as stated by C. Tower and John B. Heyl, Executors of said Davis Pearson, deceased), and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on FRIDAY, February 5, 1869, at 3:30 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 128 S. SIXTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

1 21 thstu5t JOHN ROBERTS, Auditor.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

ELIZABETH L. MIRKIL, ETC., Vs GEORGE B. MIRKIL.

Sept. Term 1868. No. 33. In divorce.

GEORGE B. MIRKIL:—

Please take notice that the Court has granted a rule upon you to show cause why a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed in the above case, returnable SATURDAY, January 30, 1869 at 10 o'clock A. M., personal notice having failed on account of the absence of the respondent.

THOMAS K. FINLETTER,
1 22 lmuth4.* Attorney for Libellant.

GROCERIES, ETC.

WHITE CLOVER HONEY,

BETHLEHEM BUCKWHEAT,

EXTRA MESS MACKEREL.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7½rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

FOR RENT.

F O R R E N T.

PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,

FOR STORE OR OFFICE.

ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
24tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

MT. VERNON HOTEL,

81 Monument street, Baltimore.

Elegantly Furnished, with unsurpassed Cuisine.

On the European Plan.

D. P. MORGAN.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE Md., Jan. 23, 1869.

The United States steamer COLONEL RUCKER will be offered at public sale at the port of Baltimore, at 12 o'clock, noon, on WEDNESDAY, February 10, 1869. This vessel is a

PROPELLER,

of 241 65-95 tons; length, 131 feet; breadth 22 2 10 feet; depth of hold, 8 5-10 feet; draft, light, 3 feet; loaded, 8 feet.

She has one direct-acting low-pressure engine (24x24 inches) of 80 horse power, and one boiler.

The hull is of iron, covered with 2½-inch white oak and pine plank. The hull and boiler were recently repaired at an expense of three thousand dollars.

All the property on board that rightly belongs to her outfit will be sold with the vessel. She is well found in every respect and ready for immediate use.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids for cause deemed sufficient by the undersigned.

The vessel is now lying at the head of SPEAR'S WHARF (foot of Gay street), where the sale will take place, and is open to inspection by those desiring to become bidders.

Terms—Cash in Government funds on day of sale.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
1 and Brevet Major-General U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Office of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri, St. Louis, Mo., until 12 M., on the 20th day of February, 1869, for the transportation of Government troops and supplies from the following points to posts on the Missouri river, as indicated, during the time from March 20, 1869, to October 20, 1869, inclusive, viz:—

From St. Louis to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Wyandotte, Kansas, to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Leavenworth to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Omaha to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Randall to Forts Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Sully to Forts Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Rice to Forts Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Stevenson to Fort Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Buford to Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, to Fort Benton.

It will be the endeavor of the Government to ship during the season most favorable for navigation of the river, say between June 1 and August 31. Bidders will state, however, the rate (separately for each month from March 20 to October 20 inclusive, the date of starting, so as to determine the rate to be paid) at which they will perform the service from each of the starting points of destination above named, as follows:—

1st. The rate at which they will transport each officer and soldier (cabin passage to be provided for officers, and for soldiers necessary facilities for cooking their rations, which will be supplied by the Government).

2d. The rate per 100 pounds at which they will transport supplies.

3d. The rate each at which they will transport horses, mules, cattle, ambulances, carts, wagons, etc. (troughs for feeding animals to be supplied by the steamboat).

A just preference will be given to parties who own and control boats. Boats will be expected to always give the Government freight the preference, and in no case will be allowed to carry private to the exclusion of Government freight.

The contractor will be required to transport stores by land in the event of failure by water; and all stores received by the contractor for transportation must be delivered at their destination within the year 1869.

Bidders will please give the rate at which they will furnish transportation down stream.

In case the contracting party fails to carry freight as required, the Government reserves the right to furnish the transportation at the expense of the contractor; and nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the Government from transporting public supplies on any of its own boats.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all the bids that may be offered.

Bidders are informed that no boat loaded with Government stores will be allowed to go above Sioux City, Iowa, drawing over three and one-half feet of water, and that boats will not be required to go to points above Sioux City with less than 130 tons.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal must be accompanied with a bond in the sum of $10,000, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case the contract is awarded to the person proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the sum of $100,000.

The party to whom the award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bond for the faithful performance of the contract.

As railroad transportation may be required for troops and supplies from Chicago, Illinois, to Sioux City, proposals for the same during the season above specified are invited.

Copy of blank form of river contract to be entered into, in the event of award, and blank forms of proposals, can be had by application to this office, at the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; of Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Platte, Omaha, Nebraska; and at the office of Brevet Brigadier-General Fred. Myers, Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army, Chicago, Illinois.

Proposals for river transportation should be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation by the Missouri river;" those for rail, "Proposals for Army Transportation from Chicago to Sioux City," and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of the Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
J. L. DONALDSON,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.,
Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri. 1 25 23t

PROPOSALS FOR CORN.

HEADQ'RS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, STATE OF TEXAS, OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, AUSTIN, Texas, January 6, 1869.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until FRIDAY, February 5, 1869, at 12 M., for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department at Fort Concho, Texas, with such quantity of Corn as may be required until May 31, 1869.

Corn to be of good, clean, merchantable quality, shelled, and delivered in sacks, subject to a rigid inspection.

Delivery to commence on award of contract, and continue in such quantities and at such times as may be required by the Post Quartermaster.

Bids to be plainly endorsed "Proposals for Corn at Fort Concho, Texas," and addressed to the undersigned.

By command of Brevet Major-General J. J. Reynolds.
J. A. POTTER,
Brevet Brigadier-General and C. Q. M.,
1 22 2w Fifth Military District.

PROPOSALS FOR CORN.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, STATE OF TEXAS, OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, AUSTIN, TEXAS, Jan. 5, 1869.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate will be received at this office until SATURDAY, February 13, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department at Camp Concordia, Texas, with such quantity of Corn as may be required until June 30 1869.

Corn to be of good, clean, merchantable quality, shelled, and delivered in sacks, subject to a rigid inspection.

Delivery to commence on acceptance of contract, and continue in such quantities and at such times as may be required by the Post Quartermaster.

Bids to be plainly endorsed "Proposals for Corn at Camp Concordia," and addressed to the undersigned.

By command of Brevet Major-General Canby.
J. A. POTTER,
Brevet Brigadier General and C. Q. M.,
1 22 3w Fifth Military District.

PROPOSALS FOR CORN.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, STATE OF TEXAS, OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, AUSTIN, Texas, January 6, 1869.

Sealed Proposals in duplicate, will be received at this office until FRIDAY, February 5, 1869, at 12 M., for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department at Fort Stockton, Texas, with such quantity of Corn as may be required until May 31, 1869.

Corn to be of good, clean, merchantable quality, shelled, and delivered in sacks, subject to a rigid inspection.

Delivery to commence on award of contract, and to continue in such quantities and at such times as may be required by the Post Quartermaster.

Bids to be plainly endorsed "Proposals for Corn at Fort Stockton, Texas," and addressed to the undersigned.

By command of Brevet Major-General Canby.
J. A. POTTER,
Brevet Brigadier-General and C. Q. M.,
1 22 2w Fifth Military District.

PRIZES CASHED IN ROYAL HAVANA, KENTUCKY, and MISSOURI LOTTERIES. Circulars sent and information given. JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 BROADWAY, New York. Post Office Box 4264. 1 19 1m

AMUSEMENTS.

DU CHAILLU!

LION AND GORILLA HUNTING;

OR,

TWO YEARS IN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

M. PAUL B. DU CHAILLU will give ONE LECTURE on the above subject profusely illustrated with paintings, maps, etc., and describing his unique and thrilling adventures in Africa, at

CONCERT HALL,

CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH,

On MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 1.

Tickets of Admission..........50 cents
Reserved Seats..........75 cents

The sale of tickets for reserved seats will take place at Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of this week, where also tickets without coupons may be had, and at the Hall on the evening of the Lecture. 1 25 7t*

CONCERT HALL.—SCIENTIFIC LECTURES BY DR. J. F. BOYNTON. LAST OF THE SERIES. ON FRIDAY EVENING, January 29 THE MASTODON AND MAMMOTH PERIOD. ADMISSION, FIFTY CENTS. RESERVED SEATS, SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS. Tickets to be obtained at Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 923 Chesnut street; also at the Hall on the evening of the lecture. Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8. 1 21 tf

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7½. THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Jan. 28, HOUSES CROWDED TO THE DOME. THIRD WEEK of Dion Boucicault's great sensational drama of AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT. Received on each representation WITH ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE. J. E. McDONOUGH as..........OLD TOM. To commence with the musical farce of THE SWISS COTTAGE.

In order to accommodate those who reside in adjacent cities and towns, there will be a daylight performance ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT 2 O'CLOCK.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half-past 7. SIX NIGHTS WITH SHAKESPEARE. MONDAY, AND DURING THE WEEK, Shakespeare's five act Comedy called TWELFTH NIGHT; OR, WHAT YOU WILL. with new Scenery and Costumes, Shakespearian Music and Fine Cast. Mrs. JOHN DREW as..........Viola. Aided by the Full Company. Monday, new Comedy—TAME CATS.

MISS SUSAN GALTON'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. MISS SUSAN GALTON'S COMIC OPERA COMPANY, with augmented Orchestra and Chorus, will appear in Offenbach's "66," "66," "66," "66," MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENING, February 1 and 2. THURSDAY EVENING, "LA SONNAMBULA." Seats can now be secured. 1 28 4t

THEATRE COMIQUE, SEVENTH STREET, below Arch. Commences at 7·45. J. C. GREGORY..........Sole Lessee and Manager. LAST THREE NIGHTS OF MISS SUSAN GALTON. TO-NIGHT (first time in America), a new Comic by "Offenbach," in two acts, CHING-CHOW-HI. Friday—Farewell Benefit Miss SUSAN GALTON. CHING CHOW HI MATINEE—SATURDAY. 1t

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE. EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON. GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE. In Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street. THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA, and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13 tf

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3½ P. M.—Tickets sold at the door, and all principal Music Stores. Packages of five for $1; single 25 cents. Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street; Wittig's Music Store, No. 1021 Chesnut street; Andre's Music Store, No. 1104 Chesnut street. 1 21 3m

CARL SENTZ' AND MARK HASSLER'S ORCHESTRA MATINEES, EVERY SATURDAY at 3½ P. M., IN MUSICAL FUND HALL. Single Admission, 50 cents. Package of 4 tickets, $1, at Boner's, No. 1102 CHESNUT St., and at the Door. 1 14 tf

PHILADELPHIA CLUB BALL.—CARriages approaching the CLUB HOUSE, either to bring or carry away guests, will be required to fall into line on the north side of Walnut street, as far west as Broad. 1 27 2t*

CHESNUT ST. RINK ASSOCIATION

2000 SHARES ... $100 EACH.

PRESIDENT—HON. JOSEPH T. THOMAS.
TREASURER—B. HAMMETT.

DIRECTORS.

WM. G. MOORHEAD, JOHN FALLON,
MATTHEW BAIRD, B. HAMMETT,
R. D. BARCLAY, HON. J. H. CAMPBELL
HON. J. T. THOMAS, LUTHER DOCK,
H. E. BROWNE.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF STOCK FOR SALE.

The Company who own the

SPLENDID NEW SKATING RINK

Corner of CHESNUT and TWENTY-THIRD Streets

Have instructed us to offer a limited amount of the stock for sale in shares of One Hundred Dollars each. A large amount of money has been expended in the erection of this building, which is 220 by 110 feet. The main hall is 56 feet high.

Each share of stock will be entitled to an advance dividend, payable yearly, of twenty per cent. ($20) in tickets, subject to provisions of the By-Laws of the Company. Such dividends may be taken in single season, or coupon tickets, which are transferable.

Regarding the success of the project there can be no doubt, as the building is intended for a public hall, to be used for

Concerts, Church Fairs, Festivals, Conventions, Agricultural Exhibitions, etc.

Further particulars can be obtained at our office.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

No. 40 South THIRD Street,

1 18 1m PHILADELPHIA.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE. This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometic condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10§

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.

SHARPE & THOMPSON,
11 25wfm6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1828.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
5 29§ PHILADELPHIA.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. **108** *S. THIRD STREET,*
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1869.

The Metropolitan Police Business.

YESTERDAY afternoon the Philadelphia members of the State Legislature professing allegiance to the Republican party held a caucus at Harrisburg, and agreed upon a draft of a Metropolitan Police bill for this city, the principal features of which are the appointment of the Commissioners of Police by the City Councils, and the including of the Mayor *ex-officio* among them. This action of the Philadelphia delegation, we presume, was in accordance with the doctrine recently laid down by Mr. Strang, that the delegations from particular localities should be permitted to control the legislation affecting such localities—a doctrine which has no foundation in reason. Respectful consideration should, of course, be given to the views of the members from a section requiring special legislation, but the same respectful consideration is likewise due the members from all other localities. So long as we are to be burdened with a State Legislature and with State legislation, no member should yield one jot of his voice and vote when a question of right or expediency is involved, merely because the members from a certain locality pronounce in favor of a certain scheme. We make these remarks because we do not desire to see the bill agreed upon yesterday afternoon by the Philadelphia delegation enacted into a law, and because we desire to see a bold and independent stand for justice and expediency taken by every member of the State Legislature not only upon the affairs of the State at large, but upon those of our own city which demand legislative interposition.

Objectionable as have been all the proposed bills heretofore introduced in some respects, the bill agreed upon by the city delegation is certainly equal to any of them in obnoxious provisions. It contains one redeeming feature—the including of the Mayor of the city among the Police Commissioners by virtue of his office. This is simple justice, and the action of the caucus in recognizing the fact at last is deserving of commendation. But the selection of the remaining members of the Board should be lodged with almost any authority other than that of the City Councils. If the Legislature desire to continue the partisan character of the police force, they could not adopt any plan that would more certainly secure their object. The elective system is less objectionable in this respect, for, even under the provisions of the bill by which the city was to be gerrymandered into five districts, at least one Democrat, and in all probability two, would effect an entrance into the Board. That Councils, as at present constituted, and in their present temper, would appoint a solitary Democrat as a Commissioner, no reasonable person will for a moment imagine.

We still think, as we have maintained from the outset, that the Mayor of the city and the Presidents of the two branches of Councils should be *ex-officio* members of the Police Board, the remaining members, three in number at least, to be appointed either by the Governor of the State or the judges of the courts. There is a serious objection to the latter alternative, the great danger of involving the judges in partisan politics. This may possibly outweigh all the considerations which can be advanced in its favor. But no such objection applies to the proposition to lodge the appointing power in the hands of the Governor, subject to the confirmation of the State Senate. The Governor is not a creature of local politics, he is removed far above their influence, he cannot be dragged down to their level and made subservient to their unworthy leaders. Such, at least, is the ideal Governor of a great Commonwealth like Pennsylvania, and, happily for the people of the State, the real and the ideal Governor frequently come together in the same person. From every point of view it would, therefore, appear expedient to lodge the power which is of such vital consequence to the people of this city in his hands. These considerations should have their full weight with the members of the State Legislature in deciding the Metropolitan Police question.

The Example of "Citizen Munoz."

THE New York *World* and the *Age* of this city are both going into ecstacies over the case of "citizen Manuel Munoz," who was recently elected President of the Municipal Council of Vera Cruz, because that noble Mexican refused to assume the duties of the position for the reason that he had not been, as he alleges, "legally elected, several votes which had been given to his competitor having been illegally rejected by the inspectors." Both the *World* and the *Age* appear to be laboring under the pleasing delusion that "citizen Manuel Munoz" is a model Democrat, not in the general, but in the special and technical sense of the word as used in New York and Philadelphia politics. "Here," exclaims the *Age*, referring to Philadelphia, we suppose—"here it is what a Democrat would always do!"—this choice sentence being intended as a rebuke to the *World* for recommending the example of "citizen Manuel Munoz" to the Democracy of the country as an example of Democratic honesty worthy of all commendation and of unfailing imitation. But the full force of the flattering unction which the *Age* lays to the Democratic soul of Philadelphia is lost without the context. The whole sentence runs thus:—"Here, it is what a Democrat would always do; while a radical persists to the last in impudent, barefaced attempts to take advantage of frauds!" It is barely possible that the meaning of this is a little involved, and that the *Age* intends to convey the impression that it regards radicalism as another name for fraud. But taking the whole sentence together, we interpret its meaning to this effect:—That a Philadelphia Democrat would consent under no circumstances to profit by a fraudulent vote; while a Philadelphia radical, mindful of his rights and of the will of the people, will never fail to take advantage of Democratic fraud by seconding the laudable efforts of his Democratic friend to bring to grief the persons guilty of the fraud. The expletives "impudent" and barefaced," in which the *Age* indulges, may cast some doubt upon the correctness of our interpretation; but then the *Age* is nothing if not addicted to the use of harsh words.

Elections in England and the United States.

THE recent elections in England have caused much disappointment among those who expected immediate and widespread results from the extension of the franchise. They have not sufficiently borne in mind the force of custom and long-established usage which, is nowhere so powerful as with the masses of the English nation; and they are disappointed that men who have been hindered for centuries from thinking or acting for themselves should not, in the first moment of enfranchisement, seek and secure the wisest and most immediate method of creating themselves into one of the powers of the realm.

It has been natural to institute a comparison between the representative systems of Great Britain and the United States, with their superficial resemblance and great radical difference.

Goldwin Smith most emphatically asserts that the English elections are controlled by wealth; that everything else is powerless against it; and that "it is the pound, and not the dollar, that is really 'almighty.'"

In that zest for self-condemnation which seems to be unisally enjoyed, Americans are accustomed to confess this nation to be the devotee of money, and to reserve their choicest denunciations for the venality and corruption of politics; but this venality, alike decried by England and the United States, is exhibited very differently.

In general terms, it might be said that in America the voters are not bought, but that the only people purchased are their representatives; while in England the vote is a matter of open bargain, and the member after buying his constituents acts as if he owned them as his personal property. There is great wrong in each case, but the advantage lies with us, in so far that each individual voter is taught to feel himself responsible for his action at the polls. He is well aware of his influence, and if his representative proves false to the trust reposed in him, the voter is condemned in his own heart for the folly or feebleness which permitted the crime. Before the ultimate tribunal of his own conscience every voter in America must make answer whether he has exerted himself to the utmost in the right direction, before he can wash his own hands free of the offense of participating in or permitting the election of a weak or venal legislator

But perhaps the most striking difference between the representation in the two countries is found in the fact that the Congressman is the representative of a party, while the member of Parliament is primarily the representative of an "interest." Maine or Louisiana might elect a Republican or Democrat, but his partisanship would be of paramount importance, and it would be only a secondary consideration, and entirely dependent upon his personal character, whether he would effectively devote himself to the interests of shipyards or sugar vats; while, on the other hand, in the British Parliament the landed interest presents a solid platoon of representatives, who, expecting no personal emolument from their individual action, intend to reap their advantages from defending the interests and promoting the welfare of their class. Manufactures and commerce are also largely represented by members to whom their craft is of the first concern, and all other measures of secondary importance.

England has gained as a nation great advantages from this power of combination among her business interests, which has permitted the whole weight of the Government to be thrown, as emergencies required, in favor of the shipping, manufacturing, or agricultural interest. The nation has been built up at the expense of the individual, and she may boast of the success of her manufactures, but she must confess that her laborers are paupers; while we, on the other hand, can point proudly to our workingman, although his trade often suffers ruinous fluctuations from the want of stability given by wise legislation.

The Vacant Spanish Throne.

A CABLE TELEGRAM from Paris announces that "it is rumored that Seville and Cadiz have proclaimed in favor of the Duke Montpensier for King of Spain." Of all the proposed solutions of the Spanish question this would probably prove least acceptable to Napoleon, but there is no good reason, aside from his opposition, why it should not receive the favorable consideration of the people most immediately and deeply interested. The Duke Montpensier is the third son of Louis Philippe, and the husband of Maria Louisa Ferdinanda de Bourbon, who is the sister of the exiled ex-Queen Isabella. This marriage was arranged and consummated in 1846 by the wily Louis Philippe, who was then King of France, with the expectation that the descendants of the Duke Montpensier and Maria Louisa would eventually become the monarchs of Spain; and the alliance was bitterly opposed by Great Britain on account of the apparent danger that it would make the Orleans family too powerful. At this time English statesmen would regard with a much more favorable eye the elevation of an Orleanist to the vacant throne at Madrid. It would place a new check upon the Emperor of France, for of all his foes he has most to fear from the descendants of Louis Philippe; and the triumph of one branch of that family south of the Pyrenees would do much to reawaken hopes of an Orleanist revival in Paris, and to turn the attention of the volatile French people to a race that they still affectionately remember.

The Duke Montpensier was born in 1824, and is now in the prime of life. At an early age he served in the French army, distinguishing himself in Algeria, and rising to the rank of general in 1846. After his marriage he attained a superior rank in the Spanish army, and there are strong indications that many of its officers favor his elevation to the vacant throne. In the regular order of succession, indeed, his wife is the legitimate heir, if the expulsion of Isabella is to be treated as a legal act, and if the principles of legitimacy are to be recognized in the formation of the new government. This theory can only be questioned by denying that Isabella ever had a divine right to rule, and by affirming that she was a usurper from the outset; but one of the factions in Spain has always held these opinions, and it is reasserting them now.

The Orleanist aspirant and his family were at last advices residing in Portugal, intently watching every movement in Spain, and in close communication with their numerous partisans. The Duke offered his military services to the provisional government a few months ago, to assist in suppressing a revolt against the revolution, but they were respectfully declined. As the correspondence was published, however, his main point was gained, for his bid for the sweet voices of the multitude was spread before every elector.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.—One thousand miles of the Union Pacific Railroad are finished and in operation west of Omaha, reaching across and beyond the Rocky Mountains and into the valley of Great Salt Lake. A remarkable fact in connection with this great enterprise is the short time in which the road has been built. Three years ago not more than forty miles were completed, two hundred and sixty-five miles were added in 1866, two hundred and seventy-five in 1867, and about five hundred miles in 1868. Such rapidity as this is unparalleled in the history of railroad engineering. It should be borne in mind, too, that there was no railroad communication at the starting point when the work was commenced.

The entire road has been built beyond all settlements and improvements; it has invaded the deserts, and, carrying its own population, has created an immense business in a country that in reality had no population before the locomotive penetrated the solitude. A great portion of the material had to be carried more than one thousand miles before being used in the construction of the road. To accomplish these results, the employment of an army of laborers has been necessary.

A fact of great interest to all who are concerned in the development and growth of the great West is that the Union Pacific Railroad, although uncompleted, and dependent on the business which it has itself created, earned in the year 1868 more than five millions of dollars, as follows:—

From Passengers	$1,024,005 97
From Freight	2,040,233 19
From Express	51,423 08
From Mails	136,235 59
From Miscellaneous	91,626 27
From Government Troops	101,077 77
From Government Freight	449,440 33
From Contractors' Men	201,179 09
For Contractors' Material	968,430 32
Total	$5,066,651 61

If the road in its uncompleted condition can derive such an amount from merely local traffic, there can be no doubt but that its carrying facilities will be taxed to the utmost when the entire line is completed. The work of constructing the Union Pacific Railroad has not been stopped during the winter, but so large a force is now engaged on the work that the two hundred and fifty miles necessary to complete the connection with the Central Pacific Road will soon be passed over, and the whole line to the Pacific will be in operation early next summer.

"THE INTERNAL REVENUE of the United States," says the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "for the year 1868 was $74,739 910 37 below the corresponding total for 1867. To show at a glance the particulars of this decrease, we give the following, which we have compiled carefully from the official returns, showing the amount for each of the last two years:"—

	1867.	1868.
Manufactures and productions	$146 223,673 66	$100,271,508 22
Gross receipts	7 444,719 00	6,280,069 34
Sales	4,114 075 47	4,837,900 33
Special taxes	18,186,446 59	16,361,547 28
Income	66,014,429 34	41 455 598 36
Legacies	1,228,744 96	1,518,387 64
Successions	636,570 19	1,305,023 60
Articles in Schedule A	2 116 674 37	1,134,339 08
Bank circ. and dep.	2 046 562 46	1,866,745 55
Passports, etc	28 217 00	28,280 00
Slaughtered animals	262 210 75	6,030 37
Fines, pen., and forf.	1,439,170 80	1,256,881 59
Stamps	16 094,718 00	14,852,252 02
Special trea. agents	64 262 15	.....
	$265,920,474 65	$191,180,564 28

The *Journal of Commerce* then proceeds to comment editorially as follows:—

"The returns for the current year will show a still further very important reduction. We had hoped that this Congress would see the importance of increasing the revenue, and would direct its attention to this subject, instead of flittering away its time in profitless political discussions and the arrangement of little jobs for dividing the lessening income among its friends. If this is continued there will be a point where the income and expenses will be so wide apart that the national credit will drop between, to the manifest injury of every important material interest."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists. A. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4[

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 260½ WALNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA, January 19, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, February 1, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for seven Directors to serve the ensuing year. R JOHNSTON, 1 19 11t Secretary.

NOTICE.—I AM NO LONGER EXtracting Teeth without pain for the Union Dental Association. Persons wishing teeth extracted absolutely without pain by fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas will find me at No. 1027 WALNUT Street. Charges suit all. 1 26 3m DR. F. R. THOMAS.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, No. 407 Walnut street, Jan. 6, 18 9. DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 9th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and be reopened on SATURDAY, the 16th inst.

A dividend has this day been declared of FIVE PER CENT., clear of taxes, payable in scrip, bearing no interest, and convertible into Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds of the Company, in sums of not less than five hundred dollars, on and after May 1st next. The said dividend will be credited to the stockholders as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on SATURDAY, the 9th inst. 1 8fmwlm WILLIAM WISTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, No. 303 WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21, 1869.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office on TUESDAY, February 2d, 1869 at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for Managers for the ensuing year. 1 21 10t E. G. GILES, Secretary.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1869. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 16th day of February, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Concert Hall, No. 1219 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the first day of March, 1869, at the office of the Company, No. 238 South THIRD Street. 1 27 17t EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.— PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY. Office, No. 224 South DELAWARE Avenue, PHILADELPHIA, January 20, 1869.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of taxes, from the profits of the six months ending December 31, 1868, payable on and after February first proximo, to the holders thereof as they stood registered on the books of the Company on the 15th inst. 1 20 10t J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY. SECRETARY'S OFFICE, No. 40 Broadway, NEW YORK, 28th December, 1868.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company will be held at the General Offices of the Company, No. 40 Broadway, in the City and State of New York, at 12 o'clock noon, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of January 1869, to consider and approve of, or reject, certain contracts entered into with the Erie Railway Company, and the Columbus, Chicago, and Indiana Central Railway Company, and for other purposes. The transfer books will remain closed until after the meeting. 1 14w W. ARCHBALL O'DOHERTY, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1868. DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 4th of January next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, January 12.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in common stock on and after January 25, 1869 to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 4th of January next. All payable at this office.

All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped. 12 30 1m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 230 WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 8th of February next at 10 o'clock A. M. At this meeting an election will be held for ten managers of the company, to serve for one year. The polls to close at 11 o'clock noon 1 23 smwtn 9t] GEORGE P. LITTLE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY. OFFICE OF THE TREASURER, CAMDEN, N. J. January 16, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of national tax, payable to the Stockholders of this date on and after WEDNESDAY the 3d day of February, 1869, at the Treasurer's Office in Camden. The Stock Transfer Books will be closed from the date hereof, until the 4th day of February, 1869. GEORGE J. ROBBINS, 1 19 14t Treasurer W. J. R. R Co.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26, 1869.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, Mr. CHARLES PLATT was elected Vice-President, and MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. 1 28 3t

Billy's Letter to his Uncle in the Country.

My darling old uncle:—
I write you this letter,
To tell you that cheaper
Clothing, or better,
Never was seen
Than that which we read of,
At ROCKHILL & WILSON'S;
It's what I'm in need of,
And I wish, my dear uncle,
You'd hurry and send me
A very few dollars
(I know you will lend me)
To spend on my clothes,
For you know I need raiment.
Send the money, dear uncle,
To make the cash payment.

Billy's Uncle to Billy.

Billy, my boy,
I'm full of joy
When you tell me you feel
Like going to deal
At ROCKHILL & WILSON'S elegant HALL,
The biggest, and finest, and best of all.
And Billy and I
Shall, each of us, buy
A good suit of clothes,
The finest of those
Which ROCKHILL & WILSON always keep,
So wonderful fine; so marvellous cheap.

The winter stock is moving off, and Billy and his uncle must come soon if they want it. Cheaper and cheaper and cheaper than ever. A bargain for every man and boy in town or country. Come and see the clothes and the prices.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
GREAT BROWN STONE CLOTHING HALL,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

INSTRUCTION.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia.—The Spring Term of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, February 1. For terms, etc., apply to the Principal. 1 22 8t P. A. CREGAR, A. M.

H. D. GREGORY, A. M. CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 1108 MARKET Street. 1 26 1m*

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.—THE OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY has been removed to No. 130 South THIRD Street,

At which place the Company's business will hereafter be transacted, freight engagements made, and passage tickets sold.

Freights received and bills of lading signed at QUEEN Street Wharf.

W. L. JAMES, General Agent, 1 28 3t No. 130 South THIRD Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of REBECCA FOLEY, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of MARY A. ROWE, Executrix of the Estate of Rebecca Foley, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment on TUESDAY, February 9, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 31 South THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 1 28 11 stu5t E. H. THARP, Auditor.

FINANCIAL.

1000 MILES
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC
RAILROAD
ARE N W COMPLETED.

As 500 miles of the Western portion of the line, beginning at Sacramento, are also done, but

267 MILES REMAIN

To be finished to open the Grand Through Line to the Pacific. This opening will certainly take place early this season.

Besides a donation from the Government of 12 800 acres of land per mile, the Company is entitled to a subsidy in United States Bonds on its line as completed and accepted, at the average rate of about $38,500 per mile, according to the difficulties encountered, for which the Government takes a second lien as security. Whether subsidies are given to any other companies or not, the Government will comply with all its contracts with the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Nearly the whole amount of bonds to which the Company will be entitled have already been delivered.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
AT PAR.

By its charter, the Company is permitted to issue its own FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS to the same amount as the Government Bonds, AND NO MORE. These Bonds are a First Mortgage upon the entire road and all its equipments.

THEY HAVE THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, AT SIX PER CENT., and both

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST
ARE
PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Such securities are generally valuable in proportion to the length of time they have to run. The longest six per cent. gold interest bonds of the United States (the '81s) will be due in 12 years, and they are worth 112. If they had 30 years to run, they would stand at not less than 125. A perfectly safe First Mortgage Bond like the Union Pacific should approach this rate. The demand for European investment is already considerable, and on the completion of the work will doubtless carry the price to a large premium.

SECURITY OF THE BONDS.

It needs no argument to show that a First Mortgage of $26,000 per mile upon what for a long time must be the only railroad connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States IS PERFECTLY SECURE. The entire amount of the mortgage will be about $30,000,000, and the interest $1,800,000 per annum in gold. The present currency cost of this interest is less than $2,500,000 per annum, while the gross earnings of the year 1868 FROM WAY BUSINESS only, on AN AVERAGE OF LESS THAN 700 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION, WERE MORE THAN

FIVE MILLION DOLLARS,

The details of which are as follows:—

From Passengers	$1 024,005 97
" Freight	2,040,233 19
" Express	51,423 08
" Mails	136 235 59
" Miscellaneous	91,626 27
" Government troops	101,077 77
" " freight	449,440 33
" Contractors' men	201,179 09
" " material	968,430 32
Total	$5,066 651 61

This large amount is only an indication of the immense traffic that must go over the through line in a few months, when the great tide of Pacific coast travel and trade will begin. It is estimated that this business must make the earnings of the road from FIFTEEN TO TWENTY MILLIONS A YEAR.

As the supply of these Bonds will soon cease, parties who desire to invest in them will find it for their interest to do so at once. The price for the present is par and accrued interest from Jan. 1, in currency.

Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 S. THIRD Street,

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 S. THIRD Street,

And in New York
AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
No. 20 NASSAU Street,
AND BY
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS,
No. 59 WALL Street,

And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States.

Bonds sent free, but parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery.

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP WAS ISSUED OCTOBER 1, containing a report of the progress of the work to that date, and a more complete statement in relation to the value of the bonds than can be given in an advertisement, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices, or to any of the advertised agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,
NEW YORK.
Jan 20, 1869. 1 2 thstu

WINES, ETC.

CHAMPAGNES.

ERNEST IRROY & CO.,
L. ROEDERER,
VEUVE CLICQUOT,
CARTE D'OR,
G. H. MUMM & CO.,
BOUCHE FILS & CO.

LONGWORTH'S SPARKLING CATAWBA
Always on hand and for sale at the Agent's Prices.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,
1 5 tuths PHILADELPHIA.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH treet, below Chesnut. 6m8

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses at his Infirmary, No. 990 MARSHALL Street, above Poplar. 11 6j

IF YOU WANT A DELIGHTFUL SPRING BED, neat, healthy, and comfortable, use the Self-fastening Bed Springs, $1 25 per doz Satisfaction guaranteed. 204 S. 2d St. [1 23 3m

S. GARTLAND, UNDERTAKER, 26 South THIRTEENTH Street. 12 22 3m

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

FAME
INSURANCE COMPANY,
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PHILADELPHIA, nary 18, 1869.

This Company, incorporated in 1856, and doing a FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS EXCLUSIVELY, in order to enable it to accept a large amount of business constantly declined for want of adequate capital, will, in accordance with a supplement to its charter, increase its

CAPITAL STOCK FROM $100,000, its present amount, to

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And for which subscription books are now open at this office.

By order of the Board of Directors.

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1 29 4ptf SECRETARY.

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STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.' No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1m

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WANTS.

AGENTS WANTED! A BOOK OF GENERAL INTEREST TO ALL CLASSES. RECOLLECTIONS OF A BUSY LIFE, BY HORACE GREELEY.

In one elegant octavo volume of over 600 pages, illustrated with an admirable portrait on steel of Mr. Greeley, and a beautiful portrait of Margaret Fuller.

Mr. Greeley says:—"I shall never write anything else into which I shall put so much of *myself*, my experiences, notions, convictions, and modes of thought, as these *Recollections*. I give, with small reserve, my mental history." The book embraces views of early New England settlement, the author's own youthful life, education, apprenticeship, adventures, professional and political reminiscences, experience in Congress, newspaper life in New York, and much useful talk about farms and farming. It is a look behind the scenes during an important period of the country's history.

Apply for terms to CHARLES S. GREEN & CO., 1 16stuthst No. 413 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

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T. ELLWOOD ZELL,
1 16 stuthim Publisher, Philadelphia.

WANTED TO RENT—On or before the 15th of March, A MODERATE SIZED HOUSE must contain all the modern conveniences, and be in good order, for which a good rent will be paid, and the best of care taken of it.

A property with COACH HOUSE attached preferred, situated between TENTH and TWENTIETH and CHESNUT and VINE Streets.

Address P. O. Box 1869, Philadelphia, stating terms and situation. 1 12 tf

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HOVER'S PATENT
Combination Sofa Bed

is decidedly the best Sofa Bed ever invented. It can be extended from a sofa into a handsome French Bedstead, with hair spring mattress, in ten seconds of time. It requires no unscrewing or detaching, has no separation between back and seat, no cords to break and no hinged foot attached to the top of the back to support it when down, which is unsafe and liable to get out of repair. It has the conveniences of a bureau for holding clothing, is easily managed, and it is impossible for it to get out of order.

Price about the same as an ordinary sofa.

H. F. HOVER,
Owner and Sole Manufacturer,
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HAIR MATTRESSES
AND A NEW STOCK OF
SPRING, HUSK AND MOSS MATTRESSES,
FEATHER BEDS, PILLOWS AND BOLSTERS, AT
S. W. COR. 12TH AND CHESNUT STS.

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WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 5tp

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CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,
For the Trade or at Retail.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
KEYSTONE FLOUR MILLS,
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FOR RENT—PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED for the renting of the second, third, and fourth floors, and the three stores on TWELFTH Street, of the five-story building N. W. corner TWELFTH and FILBERT Streets.

Apply to A. R. MERSHON, No. 1209 MARKET Street, STERLING BONSALL, 1 27 6t No. 116 N. NINTH Street.

LOST.

LOST—CERTIFICATE OF OLD CITY LOAN No. 1618, for one hundred dollars, in the name of Mary F. Reeves. Application will be made for the issue of a new certificate. 12 thfm*

P. PUJOLS' HOTEL AND RESTAURANT (Formerly Lakemeyer's), Cor. CARTER Street and EXCHANGE Place.

The undersigned has the honor to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has REOPENED the above well-known establishment.

The Restaurant will be under the immediate supervision of P. PUJOLS, who has been favorably known for years as a Public Caterer. The Bar will be stocked with CHOICE WINES, LIQUORS, and LAGER BEER.

Every arrangement is first-class. A trial is respectfully solicited.

A splendid LUNCH will be served DAILY, from 10 A. M. to 12 M. P. PUJOLS, 1 25 6:4p Of No. 223 LUDGE Street.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The Drama in New York and Philadelphia.

There are in New York, besides two opera houses—the Academy of Music and Pike's—eight establishments that are perhaps entitled to be called regular theatres, although performances are given in some of them at very irregular intervals, and are often of a very irregular character. At the head of the list stands Wallack's, managed by J. Lester Wallack, Esq., which is claimed to be the leading theatre of the country. Mr. Wallack has a well-selected stock company, and the plays produced by him are put upon the stage with the utmost care as regards scenery, costumes, and appointments. Mr. Wallack's system of management, too, is perhaps that best calculated to suit all tastes. For instance, he runs such pieces as *The Lancashire Lass* or *The Lottery of Life* for six, eight, or ten weeks, and then he gives two, three, four, or five weeks of standard comedies and dramas and amusing farces, such as *The Captain of the Watch* and *Woodcock's Little Game*, on alternate nights with pieces like *Ours* or *Rosedale*, and occasionally varying his programme by engaging such stars as E. L. Davenport, J. W. Wallack, or Lotta. The piece which had the longest run at Wallack's during the year 1868 was *The Lancashire Lass*, which kept possession of the stage for nine weeks. During the year 310 performances were given at this theatre, the gross receipts for which were $268,319, or about $849·50 for each performance.

Niblo's Theatre was managed by William Wheatley, and subsequently it passed into the hands of Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer on Mr. Wheatley's retirement. *The Black Crook* was withdrawn at this theatre shortly after January 1, 1868, and on January 15 the spectacle of *The White Fawn* was produced in great splendor, and had a run of nearly two hundred nights. After its withdrawal Edwin Forrest, Mrs. D. P. Bowers, and Miss Matilda Heron played engagements. Bateman's *opera bouffe* company appeared during the months of July, August, September, and October, and *After Dark* was produced and had a run of eight weeks. During 1868 the number of performances at Niblo's was 321; the receipts were 359,879, or about $1121 for each performance.

The Broadway Theatre is managed by Barney Williams, Esq. The attractions offered during the past year were the Irish dramas in which Mr. Williams and his wife appeared, and a variety of tragedy and comedy, as interpreted by such artists as Mrs. Lander, Mrs. D. P. Bowers, F. S. Chanfrau, W. J. Florence and wife, Matilda Heron, and Lotta, agreeably diversified by *A Flash of Lighning*, *Four Play* and dramas of like character. The number of performances given in 1868 was 364, which receipted $171,250, or about $470·50 for each performance.

The Olympic Theatre is managed by Mr. G. L. Fox. *A Midsummer Night's Dream* concluded a run of one hundred performances on February 1. Miss Maggie Mitchell then played an engagement. On March 9 the pantomime of *Humpty Dumpty* was produced, and it still keeps possession of the stage. 405 performances were given at the Olympic in 1868, which receipted $340,921, or about $839 for each performance.

The French Theatre was mainly occupied by Bateman's and Grau's *opera bouffe* troupes, Madame Ristori, the Richings troupe, and others appeared at different times. The total receipts for the year, as far as ascertained, were $165,599. Performances, however, were given during the months of June, July, August and September, for which no returns are given, so that the average of each performance cannot be estimated.

The New York Theatre is ostensibly under the management of the Worrell Sisters, who disport themselves in English burlesques on Offenbach's operas when at home. Mrs. Scott-Siddons and Miss Kate Reignolds appeared there at different times during the year, and a variety of pieces, such as *Four Play*, *Under the Gaslight*, and others of similar character, were produced. It was at this theatre that a murderous assault was committed on some of the actors by the sheriff's deputies last summer. The New York Theatre was open so irregularly that a correct enumeration of the performances is impossible. The receipts for the year 1868, as far as ascertained, were $93,480.

The Old Bowery Theatre is devoted to melodramas of the most agonizing description. The number of performances in 1868 was 368, for which the receipts were $107,263, or about $291 for each performance.

Wood's Museum was opened during the months of September, October, November, and December. This establishment is a combination of a museum and a theatre, somewhat similar to Barnum's. Miss Maggie Mitchell appeared there in September, and on September 28 Miss Lydia Thompson and her English burlesque troupe commenced an engagement, and have appeared every evening since then. Two performances are given at this place every day. The whole number of performances accounted for during 1868 is 211. The receipts were $160,497, or about $760·50 for each performance.

The Academy of Music and Pike's Opera House were opened at intervals for operatic, dramatic, and miscellaneous entertainments, but the returns are so meagre that it is impossible to make any estimates from them, except as regards Bateman's Opera Bouffe Troupe, which gave fifty-four performances at Pike's during November and December, the receipts of which amounted to $55,494, or about $1027·75 for each performance. Grau's receipts at the French Theatre for the same months were 65,523. He gave fifty-eight *opera bouffe* performances, which averaged $1129.

In Philadelphia there were only three regular theatres in operation during the year 1868, and one opera house. The eight establishments in New York receipted, during the last year, $1,671,463; and those in Philadelphia, $405,878. The average for each in New York was $208,933, and in Philadelphia, $101,969. This very marked difference is curious, considering the respective sizes and population of the two cities; but the reason is not difficult to divine. New York not only has an immense floating population, that naturally glides into the theatres, but the city is compactly built, so that the majority of persons do not have to travel any great distance to visit almost any of the places of amusement; and the necessity which many families in moderate circumstances are under of occupying a suit of rooms instead of an entire house, as they would be able to do in Philadelphia, induces many to spend their evenings at theatres rather than in their cramped and uncomfortable apartments. In New York, too, the prejudice against dramatic performances is not so strong as in Philadelphia; and this, with the other causes we have mentioned, enables a great many theatres, minstrel halls, and other establishments of like character, to count on full houses nearly all the year round. It is not at all probable that Philadelphia will ever support as many theatres as New York, but we can support more than we have if they are placed in the right locations, properly constructed, and managed with ability. The old fashioned prejudice against the drama is gradually wearing out, and the taste for it is increasing. The theatres afford a kind of entertainment that is appreciated by a very large number of persons more than any other that can be devised, and such indifferent dramas as *Under the Gaslight*, *After Dark*, and *A Flash of Lighning*, however much they may be condemned on critical grounds, and however much we may desire something better, are amusing to a great many, and on that account are not to be despised.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Boucicault's drama of *After Dark* continues to be an attraction. Mr. Charles Walcot has made a hit in the part of "Dicey Morris" in this piece.

AT THE ARCH Shakespeare's comedy of *Twelfth Night* is attracting crowded houses. This piece is finely acted and handsomely placed upon the stage.

On Monday next a new comedy by Edmund Yates, entitled *Tame Cats*, will be produced.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE the comic opera of *Ching chow-hi* will be performed for the first time this evening. On Friday evening Miss Susan Galton will have a farewell benefit.

On Monday next Mr. J. Holmes Grover and a new company will appear in a new drama, written by himself, and entitled *The Way of the Wicked*.

AT THE CHESNUT Miss Galton will open on Monday evening next, with an increased company and a full chorus and orchestra. Offenbach's operetta of "66" will be performed on Monday and Tuesday evenings. On Thursday evening Miss Galton will appear as "Amina" in Donizetti's opera of *La Somnambula*. The theatre has been cleaned and repainted, so as to present as cheerful an appearance as possible.

AT THE AMERICAN a large array of talent will appear this evening in a varied programme.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will perform this evening at Horticultural Hall.

DR. J. F. BOYNTON will deliver the last lecture of his course at Concert Hall to-morrow evening. Subject:—"The Mammoth and Mastodon Period."

M. PAUL DU CHAILLU will deliver a lecture at Concert Hall on Monday evening next, on the subject of "Lion and Gorilla Hunting." Tickets can be secured at Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street.

A SELECT MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT will be given by the choir of Rev. T. De Witt Talmage's church, corner of Seventh and Brown streets, on Monday evening next. The choir will be assisted by several eminent performers, and a fine entertainment may be expected. The entire proceeds of the concert will be devoted to relieving the poor. Tickets, 50 cents.

WIT AND HUMOR.—It is scarcely necessary to inform our readers who Mr. De Cordova is and where he hails from. All that is required is to state that this accomplished humorist, satirist, and wit will be in Philadelphia on the 4th of February, for the purpose of giving one of three new lectures which he has just finished. They are said to be rich and racy, full of humor, full of wit, and containing dashes at the fashionable follies of the times. There is no vulgarity in any of Mr. De Cordova's literary efforts, for, unlike most humorous writers, he finds that it is not necessary to sink the gentleman in the "comic lecturer." Wherever and whenever he has lectured his audiences have been the best citizens, and we are sure that in this city his return to us after so long an absence will be greeted by a large audience.

CITY ITEMS.

OVERCOATS
Reduced to prices as follows:—
Fine all-wool Beaver to.....$14·00
Fine all-wool Chinchilla and Fur Beaver to.....$18·00
Of the newest and most stylish material, cut and make, which have been sold at .....$25·00
A great variety of all styles, upwards from.....$8·00

SKATING JACKETS.—The best assortment in the city selling very low.

PANTALOONS, good style, all-wool Cassimere, reduced to.....$3·00

VESTS—Fine all-wool Cassimere, reduced to.....$2·00

Half-way between fifth and 4th streets. BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

AN INGENIOUS IMPROVEMENT TO OMNIBUSES.—The subject of a proper mode of public conveyance on Broad street, in view of the extraordinary progress being made in the erection of palatial residences on that grand and improving thoroughfare, is just now exciting a great deal of attention. The idea of placing a passenger railway on this noble avenue is being generally discarded, and a first-class omnibus and sleigh route appears to meet with almost unanimous favor. In view of the contemplated omnibus line, Mr. J. C. Moore, of this city, has most happily hit upon a novel idea in the construction of omnibuses, which will remove every possible objection that can be brought forward against that mode of public conveyance. Mr. Moore's improvement consists in doing away with the door at the rear of the coach, by which means passengers, particularly ladies, can only get in and out with considerable inconvenience, and have doors constructed at either side of the rear portion of the vehicle with steps that just reach the line of the sidewalk, so that passengers can enter and depart from the omnibuses with as much ease and comfort as though they were private carriages. Muddy streets and crowded thoroughfares are entirely obviated by this contrivance, and the plan meets with universal commendation. Interested parties can view a working model of this improvement in Trumpler's window, No. 926 Chesnut street.

A HACKING COUGH is one of the most distressing as well as dangerous forms of cough one can be afflicted with. Its continuous action fatigues and irritates the lungs, and thus engenders consumption. Upham's Fresh Meat Cure will cure the cough, soothe the irritated bronchia, and give tone and vigor to the lungs and whole system.

A single bottle will convince any one of its purity. Sold one dollar per bottle.
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 Arch street.

SKIN DISEASES.—What form of disease is more annoying than that of the skin, with its itching, stinging, smarting, its ugly red pimples, blotchy eruptions, and loathsome, lchorous desquamations. Happily, Hieskell's Tetter Ointment is a sovereign remedy for every form of skin disease, making a radical cure in every case. Sold 50 cents per box. Sent by mail for 60 cents. Johnston, Holloway & Cowden.

MONEY LOANED
In sums from one dollar to thousands, on Diamonds, Silver Ware, Watches, Jewelry, Clothing, Dry Goods, etc., at RETTEW'S Loan Office, Northeast corner Fifteenth and Market streets.

MANY A VALUABLE BUSINESS has been sacrificed by the inability of a widow to wait until a fair price could be obtained, owing to ready money being required. A policy in THE AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA provides that ready money when most needed. It will cost but a little; get one at once.

TO CAPITALISTS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.—Messrs. Thomas & Sons advertise for their sale 9th February the very valuable business property Nos. 316 and 318 S. Fourth street, 45 feet front, 185 feet deep to Griscom street; two valuable fronts. See advertisement on another page.

REDUCTION IN PRICES
To close off
Winter Stock.
CHARLES STOKES & Co.,
Clothiers,
No. 824 Chesnut street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

SALE OF FINE OIL PAINTINGS.—Mr. Charles F. Haseltine has now on exhibition in the eastern galleries of the Academy of Fine Arts, on account of Mr. M. Knoedler, successor to Goupil & Co., a very fine collection of oil paintings by some of the most celebrated American and European artists. The collection contains works by Schreyer, V. Nehlig, W. E. Cooper, Moran, Ramsey, W. Hart Landville, Williams, Compte Calix, Herges, Brion, Lemmens, Verboeckhoven, Ten Kate, Kruseman, Carl Hubner, and many other well-known painters. These pictures will be sold by M. Thomas & Sons on Monday and Tuesday evenings next, on which time they will be on free exhibition at the Academy of Fine Arts from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines. No. 730 Chesnut street.

IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT YOU WILL HAVE THE gist of what we have said from time to time about the merits of Wanamaker & Brown's Clothing House.

1. Their Clothing is cheap.
2. It wears well.
3. It is stylish.
4. It is comfortable.
5. They willingly make exchanges.
6. They never fail to fit.
7. They treat all alike.
8. They deal plainly and honestly.
9. They have made special provision for country trade.
10. They have the largest store and the largest stock in Philadelphia.
11. They save time, trouble and money for you.
12. They suit the boys.

And if there is any other advantage desirable in purchasing Clothing, it is not on this list not because we do not offer it, but because we have not thought to mention it.

A CARD.—Prices of everything reduced since the appraisement of Stock: the assortment of both Men's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats still very good.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

CLARKE—COX.—On the 26th instant, at the residence of the bride's father by the Rev. George Dana Boardman, D. D., Mr. CHARLES D. CLARKE to Miss REBECCA COX, both of this city.

REED—BAKER.—At the Arch Street House, by Rev. Allen H. Brown, on the 21st instant, JONATHAN REED, of Absecom, N. J., to JEM MA L., eldest daughter of the late Captain Jeremiah Baker, of Bakersville, N. J.

DIED.

BALDWIN.—Suddenly, on the morning of the 28th instant, Mrs. ELLEN R. BALDWIN.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Dr. H. S. Burr, No. 1340 Walnut street, on Saturday the 30th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BEATTY.—On the 25th instant, SAMUEL, son of Samuel and Martha Beatty, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and his remaining comrades of the 20th Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 118 Elfreth's street (Front, above Arch), on Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Interment at Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

CHAMBERS.—On the 26th instant, JAMES C., son of John and Margaret Chambers, aged 25 years.

The funeral service will be held at the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, Broad street, below Spruce, on Friday afternoon, the 29th instant, at 2 o'clock precisely. His relatives and male friends are invited to accompany the remains to the interment at 3 o'clock.

FRANK.—On the 27th instant, JACOB S. FRANK, son of Samuel and Babette Frank, aged 23 years.

The relatives and male friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 815 Franklin street, on Friday morning at 10 o'clock precisely.

HILLBORN.—On the morning of the 26th instant, ANNIE HILLBORN, in the 37th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 25 N. Juniper street, on Sunday, the 29th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M.

IRVIN.—On the 27th instant, Miss SALLIE IRVIN, daughter of Amanda and the late James Irvin, in the 18th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, Mr. John Irvin, No. 139 Federal street, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Sixth Street Union.

LONGSTRETH.—At his residence, Barclay Hall, on the evening of the 27th instant, JOSHUA LONGSTRETH, in the 94th year of his age.

YOUNG.—Suddenly, on the morning of the 26th instant of pneumonia, Mrs. REZIAH YOUNG, in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 332 Federal street, Camden, N. J., on Saturday, the 30th instant, at 2 o'clock.

AGENTS WANTED IN Philadelphia

BY THE AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. Of Philadelphia, S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

Better terms NOWHERE offered.

Address or call at Company's Office, 1 to 3 P. M.

CALVIN B. McLEAN, 6 10 Manager of City Agency

AGENTS AND SOLICITORS FOR LIFE INSURANCE,

AND ALL PERSONS CONTEMPLATING INSURANCE, WILL DO WELL TO SEE

Mr. H. G. WILSON, at the Office of the PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 921 CHESNUT Street,

1 16 stuth tf PHILADELPHIA

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—ESTATE OF JEREMIAH HACKER, Deceased.—M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers. Very desirable Business Property. Two large and valuable Three-story Brick Residences, Nos. 316 and 318 South Fourth street, with stable and coach-house in the rear on Griscom street. Lot 45 feet front on Fourth street, 182 feet in depth to Griscom street; two fronts. On Tuesday, February 9, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that large and valuable lot of ground, with the improvements thereon erected, situate on the west side of Fourth street, south of Spruce street, Nos. 316 and 318. The lot contains in front on Fourth street 45 feet, including a three feet wide alley, as now built over (the adjoining property on the south having the privilege of it), and extending in depth 182 feet to Griscom street, on which street it has a front of 45 feet. The improvements consist of two three-story brick residences fronting on Fourth street, one of them No. 316, with extensive back buildings, and containing the modern conveniences, etc., and a large and commodious stable and coach-house, fronting on Griscom street.

Clear of all incumbrance. The above are well and substantially built, and at a small expense could be easily altered into stores or offices. May be examined on application to the auctioneers. Terms—half cash.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1 28 30 Fc 6 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

LARZELERE & BUCHEY,

Custom House Brokers and Notaries Public,

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All Custom House Business transacted.

PASSPORTS PROCURED.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Perils of the Steamship Pereire—Further Particulars of the Disaster.

By Atlantic Cable.

HAVRE, Jan. 27.—The steamship Pereire, Captain Duchesne, sailed hence on January 15 for New York, touching at Brest, which port she left on the 16th inst. She experienced stormy head winds and heavy weather almost from the start. The storm increased in violence until, when five days out from Brest, it became a furious gale, which threatened the destruction of the ship. Heavy seas broke over her, carrying away entirely the forward deck, cabin, and dining saloon for second-class passengers, flooding the engine room, and partially disabling the ship. The storm caused the vessel to lurch tremendously, and the passengers and crew were thrown from place to place with great violence.

The loss of life and injury to persons on board are attributable to this cause only. On January 21 she shipped an immense sea, estimated at one thousand tons of water, which completely flooded the cabin and killed one of the passengers, a Miss Funckleburg, from Germany.

The storm coming from the west, and Captain Duchesne doubting of his ability to successfully ride it out, thought it prudent to put his ship about, which was done, and she arrived safely at Havre on January 26.

As before stated, three of the crew and three second-class passengers were killed and many others injured. These injuries, however, are mostly slight, and all are now doing well. Callaghan, the Catholic priest, Foulquier, a Frenchman, and Miss Funckleburg were the only passengers killed, the latter having her neck broken.

No first-class passengers were hurt.

The passengers will go forward to New York in the St. Laurent on Saturday next. Before the arrival of the Pereire at Havre, her passengers assembled in the cabin, and unanimously passed resolutions complimenting Captain Duchesne for his courage and seamanship, as demonstrated not only in the present case but many times before, especially in the collision on the Vesta with the Arctic on the American coast some years ago.

FROM ST LOUIS

Affairs in Missouri and the Far West.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 28.—Charles B. Cranson, Freight Agent on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and formerly of Louisiana, attempted suicide yesterday, by shooting himself through the head. There is no hope of his recovery.

General Sherman and Secretary Colonel Dayton, with their families, leave for New Orleans to-day. The statement made yesterday that General Sheridan was expected from the Plains was incorrect.

A resolution was introduced in the Legislature yesterday, providing for the examination of members to the House elected from counties the election returns from which were not counted by the Secretary of State. The resolution was tabled.

Miss Augusta Mestair, the lecturess, died at Salt Lake yesterday.

An Omaha despatch says a large number of Ute Indians are hunting on the Republican river. Acting Governor Hall of Colorado has issued a proclamation warning the military and civilians from interference, as the Utes are friendly and have a treaty with the Government.

The Rogers Murder in New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Martha Clearwater was examined to-day in the presence of Coroner Flynn and a jury at Blackwell's Island, and testified that James Logan spent the night of December 31 with her; that he left about 7 o'clock the next morning, and returned the same evening wearing a different coat and hat, and with his hand bandaged. He said he had lost his other coat escaping from the police. The witness was shown a fragment of the coat found at the scene of Mr. Rogers' murder, and swore it was not a part of the coat worn by Logan. She also denied that the hat was the one worn by him. This evidence tends to thicken the mystery surrounding the case.

Customs Receipts.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Receipts from customs from January 18 to January 23, inclusive:—Boston, $369,357; New York, $2,601,878; Philadelphia, $131,177; New Orleans, December 28 to December 21, $34,369; San Francisco, December 28 to December 31, $85,025; Baltimore, $228,331. Total, $3,450,137.

United States Senate.

Continued from the Fourth Edition.

Mr. Howe, from the Committee on Claims, reported the bill for the relief of Rufus M. Holliester, appropriating to him $600 for a destroyed United States bond, which was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Frelinghuysen, from the Committee on Naval Affairs reported a bill in relation to the appointment of midshipmen in the navy from the lately reconstructed States, which was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Nye from the Committee on Naval Affairs reported in favor of deepening and widening the harbor of the Midway Islands and gave notice that he would move to amend the Naval Appropriation bill by inserting $50 000 for this purpose.

The report and accompanying documents were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Butler (Mass.) said he was willing to take by the hand any officer or soldier of the Confederate army who had cast down his arms and given his aid to reconstruction, rather than a man North or South, who in a newspaper stirred up sedition, for which he dare not fight, and made loyalty odious, of which he had not a particle in his heart. That was the position of Mr. Christy, who, in his newspaper, as late as last May, poured forth a stream of venom against the loyal men of the country, advising murder sustaining the Ku-Klux Klan, and calling the Republican members of the House conspirators and the spawn and brood of Thaddeus Stevens. And now this same person wanted to come and sit beside them!

Mr. Peirce moved the postponement of the resolution till the third Tuesday in February.

After some remarks from Mr. Shellabarger in favor of the postponement, the motion was agreed to.

The House then took up, in the morning hour, the bill relating to pensions that was before the House yesterday.

Mr. Niblack moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to report it back with the second section struck out, and also with that portion of the first section struck out as to the widow being a non-resident of the United States.

Mr. Perham undertook to explain and defend the second section, which had met with a persistent opposition that he had ill he expected, but he was certain that if the object of, and the necessity for, the section were understood by the members, it would not have met much opposition. The gentleman from Illinois, Mr. Ingersoll had declared yesterday, in language rather unbecoming, that such a measure could only have emanated from the cold and frigid regions of Maine.

He (Mr. Perham) wished to say that the Commissioner of Pensions in his annual report had called special attention to the subject, and had stated that the number of widows having pensions, who were cohabiting without marriage rather than solemn and legal rite, and living in open prostitution, was increasing and that the Government should not be unwittingly placed in the strange attitude of offering a premium on immorality. He (Mr. Perham) wanted the opponents of this section to see what they proposed to fight here.

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Our Insurance Laws.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:

SIR:—Your article in last evening's TELEGRAPH, regarding the proposed insurance law for Pennsylvania, is a just and timely criticism. We have never had a full, comprehensive, and *just* law governing, protecting, and encouraging the insurance interests of this State. The present law is narrow in its scope, defective in its requirements, adverse to home institutions, and directly in the interests of foreign companies.

It should not be expected that the Governor, nor Auditor-General, nor any single officer of the State, nor member of the Legislature, can understand fully and in detail the needs and requirements of the great insurance interests of Pennsylvania. None but men who are practically engaged in the business, or intimately identified therewith, are competent to draft or so shape a law as to meet all the points of this complex and diversified interest, protecting alike the companies as well as the insured. Legislators, therefore, before attempting the enactment of any law in this regard, should call in the aid of such men, and largely rely upon their practical knowledge and experience.

The existing insurance law in this State bears heavily upon home companies, especially in the *life* department of insurance. It is not in harmony with the laws of other States in which this business has been more generally and successfully prosecuted.

Take, for instance, the matter of license. Pennsylvania requires for license from foreign companies the payment of five hundred dollars (Last year it was $600.) The consequence has been that Ohio, Wisconsin, and other States, have adopted a retaliatory law compelling our companies to pay the same amount to be admitted to do business in their respective jurisdictions. Therefore, the Mutual Life of New York, Mutual Benefit of New Jersey, Connecticut Mutual, etc., with their immense capital of from fifteen to twenty millions of dollars, can be admitted into Ohio, etc., without the payment of a single dollar for license, while the smaller Pennsylvania companies must pay five hundred dollars, and this will soon have to be duplicated in every Middle and Western State. Of course, the competing New York and New England companies will be glad to pay this license in Pennsylvania so long as they thus compel our companies to pay five, ten, or twenty times that amount in the balance of the States, as it thus gives them a decided advantage in expenditures and profits.

We suggest, therefore, to the Legislature the entire abolishment of this clause, and the substitution of a percentage tax upon the cash premiums received in the State. This would be more equitable to the various companies, and could be made to produce to the State a much larger revenue than is now obtained by the license plan. Over $4,000,000 is taken out of Pennsylvania every year by foreign companies. One per cent. on this would yield $40,000.

Pennsylvania, by this one license section of her insurance law, is discouraging the enterprise and crippling the energies, influence, and usefulness of her own State institutions. There are many other points of reform which should seriously be considered in the construction of a new law, but with the aid we have suggested all can be made clear and satisfactory.

We do not want a law that shall be narrow and exclusive, doing injustice to foreign companies, and only protective of the interests of our own institutions; neither will the people tamely acquiesce in any new law that shall make competition unequal and tend to oppress our own State companies.

The law that may be enacted should be simple, plain, and such as may be easily understood and readily complied with by all solvent companies. It should be free from the complications and intricacies of detail pertaining to the Massachusetts and New York State laws on this subject, which are mostly the results of theories, whims, and abstract computations, rather than of practical common sense; but, at the same time, it should be so constructed, with conditions and requirements, as most clearly to show the financial condition and standing of all companies doing business in the State; and while affording the strongest possible safeguards to the insured, it should also most effectually guard and protect the companies in their chartered rights and privileges. H. F.

Philadelphia, Jan. 27, 1869.

IMPORTANT TO NATURALISTS.

Prehistoric Remains, Dating Back to 45 B. C., Found at St. Louis.

From the St. Louis Republican.

It is generally known in this country, and in scientific circles in Europe, that the gigantic undertaking of bridging the Mississippi river at this point has been already begun, and that for more than a year, when the state of the river would permit, the sound of the ponderous machinery has ceased not day nor night, but the work of excavation has been going on until the solid rock has been reached for the foundation of the piers upon the western shore. One of the piers is already above low-water mark—a triumph of mechanical skill. The blocks of stone of which it is built are as huge as those of the Pyramids, and yet, by the application of original principles of mechanical and engineering skill, these gigantic blocks are moved as easily as the common foundation-stones of our dwellings. The outer pier is not yet begun, the excavations therefor not being quite completed. At this point the wonders begin, the end of which is not yet. What effect the discovery of this tunnel under the river may have upon the location of the bridge the board of engineers will soon determine. About 4½ P. M. yesterday the workmen engaged in blasting the rocks in the bottom of the excavation for the foundation of this pier discharged an extraordinary large blast of powder, when, immediately after the report, a strange phenomenon presented itself. Instead of having the usual time for the smoke to clear away they saw it ascend rapidly in a column, as though issuing from the smokestack of one of our steamers. This soon cleared, and it was found that a steady amount of air with a strange damp odor was issuing from the cavernous excavation, showing that an opening had been made into some unknown subterranean passage. Upon descending to the bottom, the usual mud and water had disappeared through a dark, deep opening in the rock about ten feet in diameter, made by the last discharge of powder. Ropes, ladders, and torches were immediately procured and careful explorations begun. We cannot now enter into detailed description, but having been invited to accompany the board of engineers with a delegation from the Academy of Science and Historical Society, we must reserve a full exposition of the wonderful discovery until we shall have made a more careful survey. Suffice it for the present to say it is certain that it passes entirely under the river to the Illinois shore, and whether it is wholly the work of some ancient race who once inhabited this land, whose interesting remains are strown so thickly up and down this great valley, or whether it is partly natural and partly artificial, remains to be seen. In any case it is none the less stupendous. The main passage we should judge to be about twenty feet high by fifteen broad, and systematically arched overhead; part of the way by cutting through solid rock and part by substantial masonry. The bottom seemed to be much worn, as if by carriage wheels of some sort. There are many lateral passages, which, of course, we had no time to enter. There are about eight feet high and six feet wide. In the main passage we saw no tools or implements of workmanship, but on entering one of the lateral passages we soon emerged into a large chamber supported by leaning pillars of solid rock when the chamber was excavated. Around the walls of this chamber there were what seemed to be niches closed with closely fitting slabs, each slab covered with inscriptions in Runic uniform characters, which to our eyes bore a marvellous resemblance to those upon the slab in the Mercantile Library, which was brought from the mines of Nineveh. Between the niches were projecting pilasters, with draped Assyrian or Egyptian heads, which presented a most impressive and awe-inspiring effect as they were illuminated by the torchlight. Those sweet, sad faces looked down upon us from the ancient ages, like the souls of the departed. One of the passages opening on the north side seemed to follow the course of the river, and it is believed extends to the great mound now being removed by the North Missouri Railroad, which was the theme of much interesting remark at the last meeting of the Historical Society. To those who have not seen the mounds around St. Louis, it may be necessary to say that the mound known as Big Mound is about one mile above the great bridge now being built. The mound known as Monk's Mound is on the other side of the river, and is but one of a continuous chain of mounds extending from the river to the bluffs, a distance of nine miles. It is conjectured that the tunnel under the river and the mounds are intimately connected, and that there was in ancient times an opening through the mounds from this subterranean highway. Of course every scientific man is in a perfect fever of excitement at these grand discoveries which seem so full of promise to archæological and ethnological inquirers after truth. It will be remembered by our citizens that some few months since an examination of Monk's Mound was made under the auspices of some Eastern scientific society; and during the excavations there were frequent exhalations of disagreeable gases and odors. Yet we will not speculate, but wait in almost breathless suspense for future developments. As we returned from our hasty examination, passing through its plastered hall above described, we observed a descending opening about seven feet high by three feet wide. Following this in its windings about fifty yards, we came to a flight of forty-one steps, ascending which, we found ourselves in another chamber of wonders—oval in shape, about seven feet long, twenty feet high, and three feet wide. The walls of this last chamber were sculptured in magnificent bas-relief and Runic inscriptions. Professor Bacchio, the learned Sanscrit of the University, who was with us, has taken upon himself the task of translating the inscriptions. Of the meaning of some of the words and the colossal sculptures he also speaks very confidently. One of the magnificent groups he is certain is intended to represent Ahasuerus crowning Queen Esther. And another group of colossal figures represents captives following the car of a victorious conqueror. This remarkable discovery, following so quickly the one at Rock Island, will awaken the intensest interest throughout the world. It is very desirable that the savans into whose hands the rich treasures of the Rock Island discovery have fallen will send representatives here, so that we may compare notes, for it is possible that both these wonders and those discovered here were the works of the same ancient people.

Nutritive Value of Food.

In *Every Saturday*, is the first paper from advance sheets of a series to be furnished by Baron Liebig, "On the Nutritive Value of Different Sorts of Food." We make a short quotation:—

All the different sorts of food of man, as well as of animals, contain, without exception, substances which are identical, or nearly identical, with the albumen of blood. This constitutes an entire group of substances found in plants, partly in solution in the juices, partly deposited in the seeds, and which are found in greatest quantity in the cereals. The name given them is albuminate. In the nutritive process, albumen of the blood is formed from them; they are also called constituent nutritive substances, because they furnish the material for the formation of all the plastic parts of the body. From other organic substances they are materially distinguished, having an abundance of nitrogen, and by containing a certain amount of sulphur. The cheesy substance (casein) of milk; syntonin, the principal component part of the muscles; albumen, or that part of vegetable and animal juices which is soluble in heat; gluten of the cereals; vegetable casein in peas, beans, and lentils (legumen), all belong to the group of albuminates.

The component parts of human food and of the fodder of animals which are free of nitrogen, such as fat, starch, sugar, sugar of milk, etc., are applied in the vital process principally—and in part exclusively—for the generation of warmth. They have been named respiratory substances, or warmth-generating substances. The food of men and animals contains, besides, a third class of nutritive substances, known as nutritive salts. These are the substances which remain in the form of ashes when the articles of food are burned; phosphoric acid, potash, lime, magnesia, iron, and common salt are their chief elements.

The albuminates and heat-giving substances are quite incapable of nourishing and of sustaining life, if the nutritive salts are not present and co-operating with them. Without the nutritive salts they do not give nourishment. The idea of a perfect sort of food must be associated with three conditions; it must contain a certain quantity of albuminates, and there must also be a certain proportion of heat-giving substances and of nutritive salts. We may accordingly speak of meat, milk, and bread, in which these three conditions are united, as being food; but albuminates, starch, and nutritive salts are in themselves not food; they are only nutritive substances, as indispensably necessary for the vital process as air and water are, but each alone quite incapable of sustaining life.

In order that the muscular mass, or, what is the same thing, in order that the working powers of an individual may be kept up, it is absolutely necessary that in his daily food a quantity of albuminate be consumed sufficient to make up for what is lost. A greater amount of work is not to be attained, for a continuation, without a greater amount of food, especially not without a larger amount of albuminate, in the nourishment taken. The badly fed German workman wants in England and America a month's diet, abounding in albuminates, before he is able to compete with the English or American workman. We may compute, without risking to be far wrong, that a workingman of 140 pounds' weight requires for his sufficient nourishment 130 grammes of albuminate (463½ grammes equal 1 pound English) daily.

The English navvies, who were sent out during the Crimean war to make the Balaklava Railroad, and who astonished both English and French soldiers by the extraordinary amount of work they performed, consumed daily from 150 to 159 grammes of albuminate. The men in the Munich breweries consume on an average 165 grammes of albuminate per day. The amount of albuminate in the rations of the Bavarian and English soldier in time of peace is about 126 grammes, or 4 oz. in a dry state.

According to the work, it is not at all indifferent in what form the working man enjoys the albuminates in his food; and in this respect the place which meat holds among the food of man has not been sufficiently appreciated by physiologists.

Meat contains the albuminates, which are the flesh producers, in the most soluble form; it is digested in the shortest time, and for its transition into the blood the least amount of work is required. Indeed, the intestines of carnivorous animals are the shortest and most simple of any. The carnivorous animal bolts its food without it being necessary to reduce its size by mastication. The smaller the quantity of the albuminates in vegetables, the more complicated are the organs of digestion of the animals which feed on them. With many, a chewing and rechewing is necessary, in order to separate the food sufficiently for the extraction of the nutritive parts.

Inasmuch as the effect of food depends on its transformation into blood, it must be self-evident that in a given time the effect of the food is in proportion to the rapidity with which its transmission from the intestines to the blood-vessels is effected. Experience shows that with energetic work, for work to be performed in the shortest time, a purely vegetable diet is not compatible.

For a soldier, in time of peace, 125 grammes of albuminate are enough to maintain him in health, of which one-quarter must be in the form of meat; but in war time, with fatiguing marches and laden with 60 pounds of clothing and ammunition, he would, with such a diet, succumb to the over-exertion; he requires at least from 140 to 148 grammes of albuminate, the half of which should be in the form of meat. Thus we may assume that, under similar circumstances, an army of soldiers whose daily rations did not exceed 125 grammes of albuminate, one-quarter of which only was in the form of meat, would be beaten by an army in which each man received 145 grammes of albuminate, half of which was in the form of meat; for the effect would be the same as if the latter army had better weapons; its capacity for motion is greater, and it is in a given time capable of greater exertion. We are too apt to forget that the soldier's food is for the man what the powder is for his musket.

What meat is to a man, oats are to horses, or, in Arabia, barley, which of all vegetable fodder contains the albuminates in the most concentrated form, and in a state the most easily transmissible.

With regard to the organic work by which the heat-generating substances are fitted for generating warmth, the same relation exists between starch, sugar, dextrin, fat, and alcoholic beverages. Starch demands the longest work; it requires more time and more additional juices, which the stomach must secrete, in order that it may be fitted for passing into the blood, than sugar and dextrin, which are both of themselves soluble in water. Thus the higher value which flour possesses for making bread is explained. By its porosity bread is more easily penetrated by the gastric juice, and is soon amalgamated, because a part of the starch in the flour has already undergone a transmutation into dextrin or some other soluble matter. Fat is slowly received into the circulation, but its effect is of longest duration. Fat food is most fitted for winter, starch and saccharine nourishment for the summer. Beverages abounding in alcohol act, as regards the generation of warmth, the quickest of all.

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120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
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20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000	Penn. R. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000	Western Penn. R. Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds, (P. R. R. guarantee)	20,625 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	6,031 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Co., principal and interest guaranteed by City of Philad'a, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000	Penn'a Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300 00
5,000	North Penn'a Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500 00
20,000	Phila and Southern Mail Steam Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,169,000	Par. Market value, Cost, $1,093,604 26.	$1,130,325 25
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	322,480 94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178 88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813 00
	Cash in bank $116 150 08	
	Cash in drawer 413 65	116,563 73
		$1,647,367 80

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UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	INCOME FOR 1867
$38,693 22	$350,000 00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Alfred D. Baker,
George Fales,	Thomas S. Ellis.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.
Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 1 12

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.,	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

FRANKLIN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

Capital, - - $400,000

Assets, - $2,677,372.13

Statement of the Assets of the Company on January 1, 1869, published in conformity with the provisions of the sixth section of the act of Assembly of April 5, 1842.

MORTGAGES.

On property valued at over $4,000,000, being First Mortgages on Real Estate in the city and county of Philadelphia, except $38,354·17 in the neighboring counties.....$2,360,335·25

REAL ESTATE.

Purchased at Sheriff's sales, under Mortgage Claims, viz:—

Eight houses and lot, S. W. corner Chesnut and Seventeenth streets	
A house and lot, north side of Spruce street, west of Eleventh street	
Two houses and lots, east side Cope street, north of Sansom street	
Six houses and lot, north side of Sennett's court, east of Beach street	
A house and lot, Fitzwater street, east of Ninth street	
87 lots of ground on Buckley street and Quervelle avenue, Bristol	
A house and lot, west side Bread street, south of Race street	
A house and lot, south side of Filbert street, west of Sixteenth street	
A lot of ground, south side Lombard street, west of Twenty-third street	
Total surveyed and valued at $115,324·43	
Cost	54,369·32

LOANS.

Temporary Loans on Stocks as Collateral Security (valued at $103,723).....$47,113·30

STOCKS.

$8 200	U. S. Bonds, 1881	
$40,000	U. S. 10-40 Registered Bonds	
$4,000	U. S. 5-20 Registered Bonds, 1862	
$82,700	Philada. City Loans, not taxable	
$9,000	Pennsylvania State Six per cent. Loan, May, 1881	
$10,000	North Penn'a R. R. Bonds	
$900	North Penn'a R. R. coupon scrip	
590	shares Penn'a Railroad Co.	
91	do Franklin Fire Insurance Company	
200	do Bank of Kentucky	
17	do Northern Bank of Ky	
100	do Union Bank of Tenn	
13	do Insurance Company of the State of Penn'a	
200	do Southwark Railroad Co	
24	do Union Canal Company	
16	do Continental Hotel Co	
$329	Philadelphia City Warrants	
Total Market Value		$203,680·13
Cost		172,637 00
NOTES AND BILLS RECEIVABLE		3,199·25
REVENUE STAMPS		127·85
B. Hammett for real estate sold, not yet conveyed		20,700·00
William H. Armstrong		600·00
M. Thomas & Sons		300 00
Cash on hand	$20,673 57	
" in hands of Agents	5,418 35	
TOTAL CASH		26,091 92
		$2,585,373·89

REAL ESTATE.

Market Price	$115,324·43
Cost, as above	54,369 32
Advance in Value	$60,955·11

STOCKS.

Market Price	$203,680 13
Cost, as above	172 637 00
Advance in value	$31,043·13
Total	$2,677,372·13

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Losses Paid during the Year 1868....$113,540·03

By order of the Board.

CHAS. N. BANCKER, President.

Attest—

JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary *pro tem.*

DIRECTORS.

CHAS. N. BANCKER,	ALFRED FITLER,
SAMUEL GRANT,	THOMAS SPARKS
GEO. W. RICHARDS,	WM S. GRANT,
ISAAC LEA,	ALFRED G. BAKER,
GEORGE FALES,	THOMAS S. ELLIS.

CHAS. N. BANCKER, President.

GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.

JAS. W. McALLISTER,

1 19 tuths 6t Secretary *pro tem.*

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,

No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL

Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,266·72.

$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
Richard D. Wood,	John P. White,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira.
John Mason,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.

CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.

WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET,

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Good risks of any class accepted.

Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President,

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.

Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.

Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are excelled. 1372

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING Agents,

11 4 3m. No. 107 South THIRD Street, Phila.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by

FIRE,

on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. S. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	John and Castillon,
L. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.

SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 28

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

PICTURES FOR PRESENTS.

A. S. ROBINSON,

No. 910 CHESNUT Street,

Has just received exquisite specimens of ART SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.

FINE DRESDEN "ENAMELS" ON PORCELAIN, in great variety.

SPLENDID PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS, including a number of choice gems.

A SUPERB LINE OF CHROMOS.

A large assortment of NEW ENGRAVINGS, Etc. Also, RICH STYLE FRAMES, of elegant new patterns. 3 15

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 12 16

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1869 MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2300 SOUTH Street. 1 13

T. P. GALVIN & CO.,

LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS

SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,

BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,

(So-CALLED), PHILADELPHIA;

AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.

Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HAVANA MATCO SHIP-KNEES. 1 31 smthly

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc, etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Boll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with sheers, blocks, falls, etc, etc, for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 21 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

MERRICK & SONS,

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

Manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping, Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolley's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 6 30

13 00/100 & 17 REMOVED TO 13 00/100 & 17

BELOW THE UNITED STATES MINT.

MARSH & CO.'S

NEW MUSIC STORE,

NO. 1317 CHESNUT ST., above THIRTEENT

PHILADELPHIA.

Music Publishers, and Dealers in Musical Merchandise of every Description.

JOHN MARSH,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

THE BEST GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES DIRECT FROM EUROPE.

CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD.

No. 1317 CHESNUT STREET,

12 8 uths 2m IN THE MUSIC STORE.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL,—

PHILADELPHIA, December 29, 1868.

The attending Managers are:—

Wister Morris, No. 209 S. Third street.

S. Morris Wain, No. 128 S. Delaware avenue.

Attending Physician—J. M. Da Costa, M. D., No. 1065 Spruce street.

Attending Surgeons—William Hunt, M. D., No. 1300 Spruce street.

Thomas George Morton, M. D., No. 1421 Chesnut street.

The Physician and Surgeons attend at the Hospital every day (Sundays excepted) to receive applications for admission.

Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted if brought to the Hospital immediately thereafter. 1 22

Bonbons.

The consumption of sugar in Europe increases annually in much larger proportion than the population. In France it now amounts to fifteen pounds a year for each person, chiefly on account of the love of the Frenchman for *bonbons*. The *Moniteur* says that, taking one year with another, not less than three million francs' worth of sweetmeats are annually made in France. As the exports are under thirty millions, this leaves twenty-seven millions, or more than $5,500,000 as the annual value of home-made sweets consumed by the French people. To this may be added $500,000 or $1,000,000 worth of "cheap sweets," manufactured by steam and imported from England into France.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* groups some interesting facts and statistics in relation to the *bonbon* trade:—

"Formerly the making of *bonbons* was a tedious affair, and the chief Paris manufacturers were in the habit of beginning their preparations for the great consumption on the '*jour de l'an*'—when almost as many *bonbons* are eaten in Paris as during the whole of the remaining 364 days—as early as the month of August. Now, however, when the process is far more delicate and complex, and the demand has more than doubled, they commence preparing only some few weeks in advance. One grand reason for this is because *bonbons* belong to the category of perishable merchandise. If one were only to forget to eat them for a sufficient length of time, they would devour themselves. To preserve them they have to be shut up in air-tight cases with a layer of chloride of calcium, which absorbs all moisture, at one end, and by this means they may be kept for several years.

"It is usually about the commencement of December that the great factor of *bonbons* in the Rue de la Paix, the successor of the famous Siraudin—who abandoned confectionery to turn vaudevilliste about the same time that Alphonse Karr forsook literature to become a 'marchand de bouquets'—fairly sets to work. His establishment, which ordinarily employs some 180 persons, then requires the services of almost double that number, the majority of whom are engaged in making *bonbons* by the million until the turn of the new year.

"Most *bonbons* are made by hand; only those which are flat at the bottom are cast in moulds. In the hand-made *bonbons* the sugar-paste is rolled into shape by the aid of an instrument formed of a stout piece of wire, one end of which is twisted and the other fixed into a wooden handle. With this the paste is taken out of the caldron and worked into the desired form by rapid *coup de main*. For *bonbons* of a particular form, such as those in imitation of various fruits, etc., models are carved in wood. A certain number of these, say from fifty to sixty, are fixed on a narrow strip of wood, and the confectioner takes moulds of them in starch, contained in a series of large shallow drawers. As soon as these moulds become dry they are filled with liquid sugar already colored and flavored, after which the drawers are put on one side for four-and-twenty hours, when the *bonbons* are ready for sale. *Liqueur bonbons* are composed of a mixture of some given *liqueur* and liquid sugar, which is poured into moulds and then placed in a slow oven for the day. Long before they are removed, a hard crust has formed on the outside, while the inside remains in its original liquid state. *Bonbons* are crystallized by being plunged into a syrup heated to thirty-six degrees Reaumur. By the time they are dry the crystallization is complete and acts as a protection against the atmosphere, allowing the *bonbons* to be kept for a certain period, though their flavor deteriorates after a short time.

"If the *bonbons* themselves are in some degree works of art, the bags, baskets, and boxes made to contain them are still more so. Some of these are reproductions of antique *chefs d'œuvre*, notably the beautiful basket of Anne of Austria preserved in the Museum of French Sovereigns; others of modern invention are models of elegance; for instance, the panier Watteau, formed of fancy straw, satin, pearls, and flowers, the bottom of which was covered with a rich lace pocket-handkerchief, as though it were simply some graceful addition to the mauve or rose satin lining; but this handkerchief costs a thousand francs or so, and thus we are enabled, when sending a lady seemingly only a few score of delicious *bonbons*, to make her a handsome present in the most delicate possible way. Some *bonbon* boxes have the sweets concealed under large bouquets of violets fringed with lace, or interspersed among roses reposing on a bed of white satin embroidered with gold. The satin bags of brilliant colors are usually worked over with glass or pearl beads, and fringed at their openings with pearl pendants and bands of lace or marabout. The lining is of tinfoil, to preserve the *bonbons* as far as practicable from humidity. This year M. Reinhard sends only his *bonbons* in these satin bags thrust into slippers of gold and silver filagree of natural size."

Destroying Napoleonic Romance.

M. Lanfray's "History of Napoleon" has reached its third volume. The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says:—

"If there ever was an author who applied himself vigorously and sincerely in exposing the official fabrications, the fables and the legends, the falsifications, involuntary or premeditated, of the enthusiastic admirers or the blind flatterers of the Imperial epoch, who set himself more earnestly to destroy the romance with which the crowd have invested the great warrior—who is at once the severe historian of Napoleon and the severe critic of his historians, beginning and ending with the most celebrated of all, M. Thiers—that man is M. Lanfray. The history, so far as it has yet gone, is the refutation of some of the more brilliant portions of that of his predecessor; and, unlike M. Thiers, he is never so dazzled by the genius of his hero as to be blind to his misdeeds, or out of admiration for their results to palliate the means which he employed to attain it. Whether M. Lanfray's is destined to supersede all other histories I cannot say, but that he loves liberty and hates despotism, and, above all, military despotism, there is no doubt.

"His description of the battle of Trafalgar is given with much graphic power; and we cannot read without deep pity the account of the suicide of Villeneuve, caused by the outrageous treatment by Napoleon of his unfortunate admiral, and the unworthy conduct of Decres, his Minister of Marine, whom terror of his imperious master prevented from saying a word in favor of his unfortunate friend. M. Lanfray says:—

"'When we think of the wonderful instrument which Napoleon had in his hands, and the unworthy use he made of it so long and with so much impunity, our imagination is carried back to those magical powers which play so great a part in Eastern romance. So long as the hero is in possession of the talisman everything succeeds with him. The principles which all other men obey do not exist for him. Unheard-of prodigies spring up without an effort beneath his hand. He knows neither good nor evil, and he laughs at impossibilities. He can sport at his pleasure with all that is just and sacred. For him madness is genius; improvidence, skill; iniquity, justice; and the more he tramples under foot the rules of wisdom, right, and common sense, the greater and more striking is his success. For him the very laws of nature are reversed. Men gazed with superstitious terror on the baleful splendor of the meteor. They are ready to deify this privileged, invulnerable mortal, whose astonishing fortune no folly, no crime can imperil. The moment comes, however, when the talisman is lost or broken, and on the instant the god vanishes, and men have before their eyes only a poor madman; they ask each other if the chosen of destiny is not its victim, and the bewildered mind hesitates between horror and pity.'"

The Marquis of Bute.

The Marquis of Bute was reconciled to the Church of Rome at Nice on Christmas Eve, and is going, it is said, to the Holy Land before his return to his native country. The comments on his change of faith are very funny. The *Times*, in deploring the young man's rashness, and explaining that it can't after all make much difference, since even £300,000 a year in the hands of an enthusiast is not a revenue that can materially help the Pope, intimates that as a matter of course a youth with £300,000 a year ought to be much more fastidious in satisfying himself of his change of conviction than a youth with only £300 a year. At an "age and under circumstances when delay would not only have been natural, but becoming," he was a foolish young man to do as he did and "throw a considerable portion of his power away." Evidently the *Times* holds that the rich young man who went away "sorrowful because he had great possessions" was quite in the right. "At an age and under circumstances when delay would not only have been natural, but becoming," he decided on delay, and had no doubt the judicious public opinion of "the coasts beyond Jordan" decidedly in his favor.—*London Spectator*.

Changes of Population.

The census of the State of New York for 1865 discloses some curious facts upon this subject. The method of taking this census was different from all others in this respect, that it was taken by families. The census reported in 1865 a total of 780,931 families—196,802 families living without children, 148,208 with only one child, 140,572 with two, and 107,342 with three children. Here is almost one-fourth of all the families in the State in which not a single child was found; and in 592,924 families—more than three-fourths—there was, on an average, only a small fraction over one child to each family. In answer to the inquiry put to every woman who was or had been married (in all, 842,562), how many children she had had, whether present or absent, living or dead, there were 115,252 women who responded that they never had had a child, 124,317 only one child, 123,319 two, and 108,324 three children. Here we find 115,252 women who were or had been married, almost one-seventh of all, who never bore a single child; and 471,772, more than one half of all, who will average less than one child and seven-tenths to each woman. These figures include both the foreign and American classes, but a large proportion applies to the strictly American. If the law settled by mortuary statistics, that two-fifths of all children born die before reaching adult life, be applied to the above facts, it will appear that on an average only about one child to each woman ever reaches mature age—that is, only one-half of the original stock is supplied as far as these women (471,772) are concerned.

The whole population of the State of New York is composed, in its descent, of such mixed races that it is impossible to draw the exact line between what may be considered American and what foreign; but the compiler of the census—Dr. Franklin B. Hough—became convinced that there is at the present time no natural increase in population among the families descended from the early settlers of the State. From an examination of the tables in the Census Report this general fact is very evident throughout the State, namely, that the married women of foreign origin have much the largest families. For instance, in the county of New York, reporting almost one-half of its population as foreign, we find this statement:—While nine hundred and sixty-five American women have each ten children and upwards, there were twenty-eight hundred and fifty foreign women having each ten children and upwards, making three times as many.

There are not only agencies in society exercising a powerful influence in this matter, but there are great changes and fixed laws in the human system itself which have a still more powerful effect. In discussing the changes of population these causes have not always been properly considered. The conditions of the natural, healthy increase of a people are so numerous and complicated that it is difficult to give each one its proper place; but those pertaining directly to the body would seem to be most important and indispensable. Good health is one of these. It is well known that within fifty years, and even within half that time, there has been a great decline in the health of American women.—*Harper's Magazine*.

Paris Coffee-Houses.

A Paris correspondent of an English paper says:—

"Old cafes in the Palais Royal are becoming scarce; one after the other they die away. The celebrated Cafe Lemblin and Cafe Foy have long disappeared, and the Cafe Hollandais has now closed its doors. It was established at the beginning of the present century, and of late years was chiefly frequented by pupils of the military school of Saint Cyr. M. Laperiere was the proprietor for forty years. He began by realizing £20,000, which he lost in Bourse speculations, and regained with 'grogs' and *demi-tasses*. His first waiter, after 1830, made sufficient profits to enable him to purchase, on his own account, the Cafe des Mille Colonnes. Since 1850 nearly all the officers of the Paris barracks used to assemble at the Cafe Hollandais, which was often visited also by distinguished foreigners. For fifteen years after that no cafe was so lively nor so noisy in the whole Palais Royal, twenty waiters being scarcely sufficient to do the work. M. Laperiere told a friend of mine that in one single week of 1830 twenty-three thousand litres of punch were disposed of. The Boulevards appear to me to be gradually killing the Palais Royal, which offends the eye of the *blasé* Parisian, as a kind of old curiosity almost unworthy of Haussmannville."

Foreign Miscellany.

—The veteran *Gazette de France*, about to attain its 239th year, opens a subscription for a monument to Berryer.

—Mr. William Carleton, the Irish novelist, is in a very precarious state of health. His recovery is not expected.

—At the recent banquet given by the Duke of Norfolk on his coming of age, a ton and a half of family plate appeared on the table.

—The celebrated Spanish torrero, Cuchares, has lately died in Havana, leaving a fortune of about $300,000, which he literally gained by his sword.

—In 1868 the vineyards of France covered 2,500,000 hectares of ground, yielding an annual sum of $300,000,000, and giving employment in all to about 8,000,000 people.

—A celebrated member of the *demi-monde* of Paris received as a New Year's gift an emerald necklace, composed of seventy-two emeralds, and each stone was separately wrapped in a 1000 franc note.

—A marriage has just taken place between Mad'lle Marie de Villiers, one of the richest heiresses in the province of Berri, and M. Albert de Secondat, Baron de Montesquieu, great grandson of the author of the "Esprit des Lois."

—A portion of the building erected for the Havre Exhibition is about to be preserved for use as a temporary church until the permanent building dedicated to St. Joseph, which is shortly to be commenced, shall be finished.

—A military convention has just been concluded between Prussia and Mecklenberg-Strelitz similar to that which already existed with Mecklenberg-Schwerin. Brunswick is now the only State with which such an arrangement has not been made.

—General Dufour, on account of the interest he has taken in the International Ambulance affairs in Switzerland, was recently offered an order of high grade by the Emperor of Austria, but courteously declined the honor. He is already grand officer of the Legion of Honor.

—The *Pasquino* of Turin caricatures the present state of Europe by a ball-room in which all the powers are represented waiting for the next dance. The musician (Napoleon) is replacing the "Moustier Polka" with the "La Valette Mazurka." "Although the dances vary the musician is still the same."

—At Brussels during the year 1868, 5902 births were registered, of which 3013 were boys and 2889 girls; the deaths were 5242, being 2686 males and 2556 females. During the same period 1695 marriages were celebrated. The number of divorces was eighteen. The population of the city is about 165,000, without the suburbs.

—An employe of the Bank of France has calculated that the number of twenty franc pieces in circulation at present, if piled up in a pyramid in London and then toppled over the topmost coin could fall some miles beyond Calais. In his calculation he allows interest on each coin from the date of coinage.

—The Rev. F. H. S. Pendleton, who, during the last six years, held the chaplaincy of the Holy Trinity at Florence, preached his farewell sermon on the 31st ult. After the service a deputation waited on him, presenting him with a handsome purse and an address expressive of the deep regret felt by his congregation on his leaving the city.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE

FOR NEW YORK.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at noon. The winter rates at which freight is now taken is 20 cents per 100 pounds, gross, 8 cents per foot, or 2 cents per gallon, ship's option. The Line is now prepared to contract for spring rates lower than by any other route, commencing on March 15, 1869. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.
JOHN F. OHL,
8 28 6m Pier 19 North Wharves.
N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, January 30.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, February 6.
CITY OF CORK, Tuesday, February 9.
CITY OF PARIS or BROOKLYN, Saturday, Feb. 13
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN........$100 | STEERAGE........$30
to London........ 105 | to London........ 35
to Paris........ 115 | to Paris........ 47
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
Liverpool........$90 | Liverpool........$30
Halifax........ 20 | Halifax........ 15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer........ 30 | St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer........ 20
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends, at moderate rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—
ST. LAURENT........Brocande........Saturday, Oct. 3
VILLE DE PARIS........Surmont........Saturday, Oct. 17
PEREIRE........Duchesne........Saturday, Oct. 31
PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine),
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin........$140 | Second Cabin........$85
TO PARIS.
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board)
First cabin........$145 | Second cabin........$85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 1½ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1½

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 61

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street.
THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freights received at our usual low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York. 38

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1½ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·15, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8·20 down train, and 3⅓ and 5⅔ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 7, and 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 6, and 9¾ P. M.
CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, and 8½ P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M.; 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M.; 5½ and 9 P. M.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M.; 1½, 3, 4½, 5¾, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M.; 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, and 9 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M.; 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M.; 6 and 9½ P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, Ninth and Green streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
At 7·45 A. M. (Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.
9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.
At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.
At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.
For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10·45 A. M. and 11·30 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.
Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.
TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA
From Bethlehem at 9·10 A. M., 2·10, 5·25, and 8·30 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 4·55 and 7 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 10·45 A. M. and 3·10 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH street.
ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.
FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.
At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom....$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express...... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M., and 2·00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. for Florence and Riverton.
The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side.)
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.
At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line, Fare $3.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M. 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M. 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M. and 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M. 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations.
FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Via Connecting Railway.
At 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City: Fare, $3·25.
At 11·30 P. M. Emigrant Line: Fare, $2.
At 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 9·45 A. M., 4, 6·30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9·45 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
For Lines leaving Kensington depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot, Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9·45 A. M. 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines.
BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.
At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.
CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.
FROM MARKET STREET FERRY, (Upper Side.)
At 7 and 10 A. M., 1·30, 3·30, and 5·30 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 7 A. M., 1·30 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.
11 16 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD
FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 22, 1868.
The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.
Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.
Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.
TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—
Mail Train........................8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·30 A. M., 1·10, and 9·00 P. M.
Fast Line........................11·50 A. M.
Erie Express........................11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation........................2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation........................4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train........................5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express........................8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express........................10·45 P. M.
Philadelphia Express........................12·00 Night.
Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.
Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5·00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.
TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ:—
Cincinnati Express........................3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express........................6·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation........8·20 A. M., 3·40 and 7·10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express........................10·00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train........................9·10 A. M.
Fast Line........................10·00 A. M.
Lancaster Train........................12·30 P. M.
Erie Express........................4·20 P. M.
Day Express........................4·20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation........................9·40 P. M.
For further information apply to
JOHN VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, November 23, 1868.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—
Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.
Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.
Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.
Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.
WILMINGTON TRAINS.
Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington 7·00 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·00 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.
From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail, 9·35 A. M., Express, 2·25 P. M., Express, 7·25 P. M., Express.
SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.
Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.
Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.
H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.
On and after MONDAY, November 23, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—
WESTWARD.
MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia........10·45 P. M.
" " Williamsport........8·15 A. M.
" arrives at Erie........9·50 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia........11·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport........8·30 P. M.
" arrives at Erie........10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia........8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport........6·30 P. M.
" arrives at Lockhaven........7·45 P. M.
EASTWARD.
MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie........10·55 A. M.
" " Williamsport........12·35 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia........10·00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie........6·25 P. M.
" " Williamsport........7·50 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia........4·20 P. M.
Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH. ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1½ General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.
TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.
For Cape May and stations below Millville, 3·15 P. M.
For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8·15 A. M., 3·15 P. M.
For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8·15 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.
For Woodbury at 8·15 A. M., 3·15, 3·30, and 6·00 P. M.
Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.
Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.
WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
9 8 Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.
Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.
SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE, CARPETS, PIANO FORTES, MIRRORS, CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a large assortment of superior household furniture from families declining housekeeping.
PAPER HANGINGS.
On Friday Morning,
At 10 o'clock, at the auction store, will be sold, about 500 pieces of paper hangings.
FINE BRANDY AND WINES.
On Friday Morning.
At 12 o'clock, at the auction store, will be sold:—
21 gallons Vineyard Proprietors' Cognac of 1858.
21 gallons Isabella Sherry.
17 gallons Port Wine.
9 cases of Claret. 1 27 2t

CLARK & EVANS, AUCTIONEERS, NO. 630 CHESNUT Street.
Will sell THIS DAY, Morning and Evening, A large invoice of Blankets, Bed Spreads, Dry Goods Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Stationery, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Notions, etc.
City and country merchants will find bargains.
Terms cash.
Goods packed free of charge 9 23

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, December 14, 1868.
Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING ACCOMMODATION.
At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.
MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.
The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS.
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.
POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.
READING ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·40 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.
Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7·30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M. Returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 12·45 and 5·15 P. M.
PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.
Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M. and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8·10 A. M. and 12·45 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 A. M., and 1·53 and 10·19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3·30 and 5·36 A. M., and 10·50 P. M., passing Reading at 5·44 and 7·31 A. M., and 12·30 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12·20 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.
A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·35 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3·30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M. and 5·35 P. M.
TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.
Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading, and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.
Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.
COMMUTATION TICKETS.
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS
Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each for families and firms.
SEASON TICKETS.
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.
CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.
EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.
FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.
FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.
MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.
BAGGAGE.
Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—
Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·15 and 11·30 P. M.
Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street at 6·25 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·55 P. M.
Trains leave West Chester at 8·00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.
The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.
ON SUNDAYS,
Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.
4 10½ HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

AUCTION SALES

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.
FREE EXHIBITION OF SPLENDID PAINTINGS. CARD.
M. Knoedler's (successor to Goupil & Co.) collection of elegant paintings is now on exhibition in the East Gallery of the Academy of Fine Arts.
Admission free, from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M. daily. 1 22
The sale will take place at the Art Gallery of Mr. Chas. F. Haseltine, No. 1125 Chesnut street, on Monday and Tuesday evenings, February 1 and 2 at 7½ o'clock.
Catalogues now ready.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons,) No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.
SALE OF MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.
On Friday evening.
Jan. 29, at 7 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, No. 529 Chesnut street, Miscellaneous Books in various languages. It
Sale No. 1406 N. Fifteenth street.
ELEGANT WALNUT FURNITURE, HANDSOME MIRRORS, ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANO, VERY FINE OIL PAINTINGS, RICH BRUSSELS CARPETS, FINE GLASSWARE AND CHINA, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning.
February 2, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1406 N. Fifteenth street, above Master street, by catalogue, the entire furniture, including very elegant walnut and maroon plush drawing-room suit, centre table, handsome walnut chamber furniture, 2 handsome walnut sideboards, superior library furniture, bookcase, elegant rosewood piano by Ramm; very fine French plate mirrors, handsomely framed; French mantel clocks, Rogers' Group, fire-proof silver chest, hair matresses, richly cut glassware, fine white French china, plated ware, rich Brussels carpets, cottage suit, kitchen utensils, etc.
ELEGANT OIL PAINTINGS.
Also, several fine subjects by William Shayer, Verboeckhoven, Bonfield, Dyke, and others; fine engravings, etc.
The cabinet furniture was made to order and is in elegant condition.
May be seen early on the morning of sale. 1 21 10t
HANDSOME MODERN RESIDENCE.
Immediately previous to the sale of the furniture, at 10 o'clock, the HANDSOME MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, Double Three-story Back Buildings, side yard, lot of ground, 23¾ feet front, by 100 feet deep. No. 1406 N. Fifteenth street, above Master street. The house is in elegant condition; has all the modern conveniences and improvements, underground drainage, etc. 1 22 9t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.
FIRST LARGE SPRING SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning.
Feb. 2, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, including—
Men's, boys', and youths' calf, kip, and buff leather boots; fine grain long dress boots; Congress boots and balmorals; kip, buff, and polish grain brogans; women's, misses', and children's goat, morocco, kid, and enamelled balmorals; Congress gaiters; lace boots; lasting gaiters; ankle ties; travelling bags; metallic overshoes, etc. 1 27 5t
ADMINISTRATORS' SALE OF FANCY CASSIMERES.
On Wednesday,
Feb. 3, will be peremptorily sold, on four months credit, commencing at 10 o'clock, by order of George Bullock and Rebecca Ann P. Hunter, administrators of P. M. Hunter, deceased, late surviving partner of P. M. Hunter & Co.,
ONE TO TWO THOUSAND PIECES OF PERKIOMEN AND STAFFORD MILL CASSIMERES, being balance of stock from mills. The goods are all fresh and very desirable styles. 1 23 9t
LARGE SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF DOMESTIC GOODS IN ENTIRE PACKAGES.
On Wednesday Morning.
Feb. 3, commencing at 10 o'clock—
300 entire packages cotton and woollen domestic goods.
SHIRTING AND SHEETINGS.
— cases heavy bleached and brown muslins in all widths and qualities.
ALSO,
— cases 5-4 fine pillow-case muslins.
— cases white, scarlet, and grey all-wool flannels.
— cases spring styles full madder prints.
— cases extra heavy pure napkins.
— cases heavy wire-twist checks.
— cases fine wide twilled stripes.
— cases herring-bone tickings.
— cases wide and heavy cottonades.
— cases fine twilled fancy plaids.
— cases superior quality of tailors' silesias.
— cases heavy brown and blue denims.
— cases all-wool fancy shirtings.
— cases brown and bleached diapers.
— cases heavy canton flannels.
— cases plaid Manchester ginghams.
— cases Russia and American crash.
— cases black and white and high-colored balmorals.
— cases fine quality toilet quilts.
BLANKETS.
50 bales brown and grey blankets.
MILITARY CLOTHING.
50 cases infantry overcoats, perfect.
50 cases grey mixed army shirts.
WOOLLENS, ETC.
— cases 6-4 black Union cloths.
— cases 6-4 light fancy cassimeres.
— cases 4-4 double and twist cassimeres.
— cases 4-4 heavy brown doeskins.
— cases 4-4 brown Oxford and gold-mixed jeans.
— cases 4-4 Trenton and Abbyville cassimeres.
— cases 4-4 Washington twilled mixtures.
— cases 4-4 heavy-mixed satinets.
— cases 4-4 cable cords.
N. B.—Goods will be open for examination with catalogues on the day previous to sale. 1 27 6t

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET St.

KEENAN, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 112 N. FRONT Street. 1 21

NEW YORK.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, AUCTIONEER.
VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, CHURCH, DUANE, AND NORTH STREETS, NEW YORK, TO BE LEASED AT AUCTION.
Adrian H. Muller, P. R. Wilkins & Co. will lease at auction,
ON TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1869,
At 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesrooms, No 111 BROADWAY,
BY ORDER OF THE UNDERSIGNED,
A COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE SOCIETY OF THE NEW YORK HOSPITAL,
THE FIFTY-EIGHT LOTS
COMPRISING ALMOST THE ENTIRE BLOCK BOUNDED BY BROADWAY, CHURCH, DUANE, AND WORTH STREETS.
WILL BE LEASED AT AUCTION ON THE ABOVE-MENTIONED DAY.
This property is located in the centre of the heavy business of the city, on high ground, with dry, sandy soil, and surrounded by first-class improvements. The leases will be for a term of twenty-one years, with the usual covenants for renewal, and will be similar to those made by the "SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR," which have always been considered as most favorable to the lessee. The advantage of holding long leases on property in the business portion of the city is demonstrated by the large bonus which has been paid for those made by the "Sailors' Snug Harbor," amounting in many cases almost to the value of the fee. The leasing of the above-described property at auction will afford an opportunity that in all probability will never again occur for procuring leases of building sites that must, from the constantly increasing demand for business property in this city, soon be worth a large premium, especially as this property is by law
EXEMPTED FROM TAXATION.
JAMES W. BEEKMAN,
JOHN DAVID WOLFE,
ROBERT L. LIVINGSTON,
JACKSON S. SHULTZ,
JAMES M. BROWN.
Descriptive lists sent by mail if desired. 1 27 17t

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.
His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.
Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING Of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
Also, WOOL SACKS.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF all numbers and brands, Tent, Awning, and Wagon-Cover Duck.
Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty inches to seventy-six inches wide, Paulin, Belting, Sail Twine, etc. JOHN W. EVERMAN,
1 1 No. 103 CHURCH Street, City Stores.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Using a Knife—Larceny of Brooms—Stole a Coat—Stealing Wash-Clothes—Assaulting a Policeman—Stolen Property in His Possession—Violating an Ordinance—Burglary—Assault and Battery.

—James Trozier was arrested last evening at Third and Green streets, upon the charge of having committed an assault and battery upon two brothers, at a private party given some time since, at a house at Sixth and Callowhill streets. The allegation is that Troziers entered the place uninvited, and without any provocation drew a knife and stabbed the brothers, inflicting severe injuries. Both had warrants issued for Trozier's arrest, who was not captured until last night. The prisoner had a hearing first before Alderman Toland, and was held in $800 bail, and subsequently he was taken before Alderman Moore and held for a further hearing.

—Francis Josephs was arrested at Eleventh and Locust streets yesterday, for the larceny of a dozen brooms from the store of Mrs. Griffiths in the neighborhood. The prisoner was arrested by Policeman Little, and sent below by Alderman Patchel.

—A man named John Hazzard, hailing from Boston has been committed by Alderman Patchel, for the larceny of a coat. He was arrested by Officer Campbell at Sixteenth and Chesnut streets, where, it is alleged, he abstracted the property, which belonged to a man who was engaged in trimming one of the trees on the sidewalk.

—About 8 o'clock last evening, John Gould was arrested by Officer Guiston at Seventh and Mary streets, on suspicion of the larceny of some wash clothes which he had in his possession. The prisoner had a hearing before Alderman Swift, and was committed for trial.

—Patrick Fitzgerald has been held to answer by Alderman Bonsall for assaulting a police officer who had arrested him, the other evening. It is alleged that Patrick struck the policeman over the eye.

—Henry Donnelly and Catharine Donnelly were taken into custody about 4·30 o'clock yesterday morning for the larceny of wash clothes from the yard of the residence No. 937 Suffolk street. The property was found in their possession and identified by the occupants of the above premises. The prisoners were arrested at Tenth and Carpenter streets. They had a hearing before Alderman Bonsall, and were held to bail to answer.

—Jacob Call and Frederick Herr were arrested yesterday morning by High Constable Danfield for violating the city ordinance in reference to stands on the public highways. They were fined by Alderman Toland.

—Columbus Armitage, residing at No. 1920 Filbert street, was arrested last night at Twentieth and Market streets, by Officer Reed, upon the charge of burglary. On Tuesday night he forced an entrance into the hotel of Frederick Riddle, and helped himself to $40 in money and a revolver. Mr. Riddle noticed Columbus leaving the premises, and had a warrant issued for his arrest. When taken into custody a counterfeit $2 bill, the peoperty of Mr. Riddle, was found in his possession. The prisoner had a hearing before Alderman Jones, and was committed for trial.

—Michael Callahan and wife are the alleged owners of a shanty on Belgrade street, below William. Latterly the place has been rented by parties for the distillation of whisky. Yesterday the occupants commenced to move, and the owners, hearing of the fact, repaired to the place to retain the goods for alleged non-payment of rent. A general fight ensued, during which Michael flourished a knife, and his wife, with a club in her hands, used the weapon to advantage. The belligerents were arrested and held to bail by Alderman Neill.

How it Came Off.—The lunar eclipse of last night was a signal success. The prompter's bell rang and the cloud curtain rolled up at precisely twenty-eight minutes past 7 o'clock. The performance of this sublime miracle of nature lasted until forty-eight minutes after 9.

The spectacle was visible from nearly every point in North America. It lacked the grandeur of a solar eclipse, but was nevertheless extremely suggestive of all the poetry that ever was written with the Queen of Night for its subject. The night was beautifully clear, and, save that a gauze-cloud veil at intervals momentarily dimmed the lustre of the orb, the gradual progress of the obscuration was uninterruptedly visible from its beginning to its close.

Many people had forgotten or were ignorant of the programme for the evening—a matter which verifies the value of advertising to everybody who gets up public exhibitions, astronomers included. The side-walk astronomer, with his big telescope, reaped a little harvest on the occasion, and only regretted that his instrument hadn't a dozen peep-holes instead of one. We passed a German gentleman at Eighth and Chesnut street, who, as he took his first glance at Miss Luna, when about half obscured, exclaimed, "O Himmel, der bottom of der moon ish fell out!"

The row overhead was all caused by the earth casting its shadow on her sister planet. We cast no reflection on her for the freak, and unite with the side-walk telescope man in wishing that the performance had been longer. The earth last night played the *role* of a countryman in a mazourka, who got out of his set and was playing hob with the figures. The size of the shadow was ·458 of the moon's diameter, first darkening her northern limb, and giving her satellite a black eye. The middle of the obscuration was reached at thirty-eight minutes past 8, with no intermission for refreshments or anything else.

As we have said, the spectacle was rare—such as isn't seen on an average once in a decade. The first thing we investigate on receiving the yearly almanac issued by our friend the proprietor of the "Flummix Bitters," is the time and number of eclipses. Those of the moon are rare at best, while, after ascertaining the time they come off, we found the announcement terminating in the words "visible only in the Indian Ocean," or some place where folks lunch principally on cold missionary.

We congratulate all who shared with us the enjoyment of last night's astronomical eccentricity, and sympathize with those who did not.

A Daring Robbery.—The Star Hotel, in Woodbury, N. J., kept by Mr. Samuel Willis, was visited by a man last night, who took a room without stopping for the formality of leaving his autograph upon the register. More than this, he took a room already occupied by two ladies—Miss Willis and Mrs. Reeder. He entered the apartment by the window upon a portico, to which he climbed. The ladies were aroused by his racket, but too late to give the right kind of alarm to rouse the slumberers in a country hotel. He escaped with a valuable gold watch and chain, but, fortunately, overlooked a diamond brooch of even greater value. No clue exists as to the identity of the thief. Where the Lord gives little He asks little. From a Jersey policeman of course He asks nothing.

A Nuisance Abated.—Yesterday High Constable Clark, with a posse of policemen, abated the nuisance which has long been in existence in Sansom street, between Eighth and Ninth. Sales of horses take place on certain days at the bazaar Ninth and Sansom, and instead of the business being confined in the place for the purpose, parties assemble in Sansom street and buy and sell horses. The street is so taken up at times with animals that it is impossible for vehicles to pass. Mr. Clark gave the dealers to understand that the public highways were not to be used for the sale of equine flesh, and if the obstructions were repeated he would be compelled to make arrests.

Resigned.—This morning Lieutenant John G. Connelly, of the Fifth district, and Sergeant William P. M. Pennington, of the same district, tendered their resignations, to take effect on the first of February, to his Honor the Mayor. Mr. Connelly was the first policeman appointed by Mayor Henry. On the 31st of March, 1866, he was made Lieutenant, and has held the position ever since. Mr. Pennington was appointed on the force on February 1, 1865, and made Sergeant May 5, 1866. Both of the above-named gentlemen have discharged their duties with fidelity, and can retire satisfied that they have rendered the city efficient service.

Rifle Club Ball.—The annual ball of the Philadelphia Rifle Club will be given at the National Guards' Hall on Monday evening next. The riflemen are making every effort to have this affair go off in a brilliant manner, and those who participate in the festivities will doubtless enjoy themselves. The balls given by the Rifle Club in former years were very successful, and no pains will be spared by the gentlemen who have the matter in charge to make this surpass all their previous efforts.

Fatal Result.—Alexander Melville, aged nineteen years, who was run over by a train of cars on the Pennsylvania Railroad at West Chester on January 23, died at the Pennsylvania Hospital this morning. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest upon the body.

Reportorial Ink Spatters.—The sun shines to-day with all the brilliance of Ward Beecher. Chesnut street is a perfect maze of beauty. Another celestial phenomenon came off this morning—the obscuration of Venus. She went into Caldwell's jewelry store. The last we saw of her was her paradise feather in front of the diamond counter. Her eyes fairly took the blue out of violets.

—A committee of the Republican Invincibles went this morning to the silk mills of Werner, Itchner & Co., to witness the manufacture of the badges to be worn by them on the occasion of their visit to Washington, when President Grant is inaugurated as Chief Executive of the United States. The badges in question are being made as imperishable memorials, upon Jacquard looms. The ribbon is an inch and a half in width, massive and enduring. Upon a scroll is inscribed "Republican Invincibles." The badges worn by the high privates have a base of white. The word "Republican" is in blue, the polysyllable "Invincibles" is in red. The badges worn by the officers is reversed, but the colors are the same in all—the glorious tricolor red, white, and blue. The number ordered was one thousand. To witness the operation of making them, a committee of the Invincibles, including among others Messrs. Todd, Bennett, Colesbury, Truman, and McCammon are now on a visit to the silk mills where the badges are in course of manufacture. The idea is that these badges shall be imperishable mementoes of eventful times. There is no place in the entire Union where the order for a thousand of such mementoes could so quickly be prepared for service.

—The demand for tickets to the Girls' High School commencement is extremely pressing. Thousands must necessarily be disappointed in obtaining them. As every unmarried reporter is in love with one or more of the pupils, we may look for some tall puffing in the next day's papers. We never read the encomiums upon the brains of a young lady graduate without a willingness to wager that beauty accompanies it.

—The coal dealers are praying for cold weather. Some of them, judging by the number of pounds they give to the ton, never pray for anything else. They ought to consider their latter ends, and remember that in the next world things won't be judged by their labels. We know a genius in this line who never could be made to believe that a ton consisted of more than sixteen hundred pounds.

—Police Lieutenant Connelly, of the Fifth district, resigned his position this morning. His chief Sergeant, Mr. P. O. M. Pennington, at the same time tendered his official relinquishment of the big work and the small pay attendant upon the incumbency of the position. Mayor Fox would have been but too glad to retain them, but the pressure upon him is of that character that comes under the head of "irresistible."

—The Mayor and the Recorder of the city received subpœnas this morning from the Judiciary Committee of the Legislature, to go to Harrisburg to testify next Tuesday in the contested election case of Thayer vs. Greenbank. As there is no provision for payment of their expenses, the subpœnaed gentlemen look upon the affair as something rather queer.

—The report that a locomotive on the Germantown Railroad was frightened off the track this morning by the crowing of Mr. John McGowan's big rooster proved subsequently to be unfounded. The bird is about the size of a jackass, and not a great deal more clumsy.

—The man that colored his meerschaum successfully, and afterwards kept an aquarium, is now taking lessons on the velocipede. He believes in never being without a "hobby." So do we. Better raise prize chickens or straddle a velocipede than do nothing.

—The retail fur dealers complain bitterly of dull times. With the mercury above the freezing point, the skins of our friends the sables are rather ornamental than useful. Muffs are worn nowadays by dangling them from the tassel.

—The cheapest article in the market just now is an overcoat. By a gentleman with a parrot nose, in South street, this morning, we were offered one for three dollars. There's "sheapness as is sheapness!"

—The ice in the Delaware is utterly gone. The new ice boat has nothing to do. There is not sufficient ice in the stream to impart coolness to a "cocktail."

—Anybody who wants a situation as organist may apply at the Episcopal Church of St. Matthias. There are only seventy-three applicants for the existing vacancy.

Bar Meeting.—A meeting of the members of the Bar was held at 12 o'clock to-day at the Law Library, in reference to the decease of James C. Chambers, Esq., a member of the Bar. Hon. F. Carroll Brewster was appointed Chairman, and John H. Sloan and Alexander D. Campbell, Esqs., Secretaries. Resolutions deploring the loss of Mr. Chambers were adopted, and a committee appointed to send them to the family of the deceased. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. George M. Dallas, James E. Gowen, Theodore Cuyler, George W. Biddle, John H. Sloan, and George Durkin, Jr.

Robbery and Safe Blowing.—Last night the brass foundry of Duplaine & Reeves, No. 705 South Broad street, was entered by thieves and robbed of about $60 worth of metal. The safe was blown open, but nothing obtained from that source. An entrance had been effected by means of a second-story window in the rear, which was gained by a ladder. The thieves made their escape with their plunder.

Gay and Happy.—The annual sociable of Decatur Lodge, No. 33, I. O. O. F., will be held this evening at the Musical Fund Hall.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court business was rather lax to-day. The two District Courts are closed, and likewise the Supreme Court and Nisi Prius. The United States Court is doing but little in the way of miscellaneous rules and motions. The new term for jury trials in this latter Court will begin on the third Monday of next month; but the list is very light, and will probably be disposed of in a short time. Bankruptcy business is falling off; all the petitions now being filed are for involuntary bankruptcy, for the reason, doubtless, that no discharge can be obtained under a voluntary petition unless the bankrupt can pay fifty per cent. of his debts; but whether a discharge under an involuntary petition can be had without the payment of that proportion remains an open question.

The Nichols Homicide.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Allison and Peirce.—The trial of Martin Carroll for the murder of Thomas Nichols on the 25th of October last was resumed this morning. A full synopsis of the Commonwealth's side of the case was given in our columns yesterday. The defense has not been opened yet. Owing to the improbability of completing the trial to-day, jurors and witnesses not engaged in it were discharged until to-morrow morning.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Brewster.—Bail cases are still before the Court. This morning's session was taken up in the trial of a petty cross charge of assault and battery. The list is nearly finished.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Ludlow.—John W. Kennedy to use vs. Richard Willis. A *sci. fa.* on a mechanic's lien for building a house at Frankford. The defense alleged that the plaintiff was not entitled to recover because the plastering was defectively done. Wakeling for plaintiff; Elcock for defendant.

The New York Money Market.

From the Times.

"The sales of gold yesterday were mainly at 136⅛@136⅜ per cent. There was less excitement in the Gold Room as to price, but a pretty large business is understood to have been done late on yesterday for account of a different party from the heavy buyers of Saturday and Monday. The latter are said to have sold out most of their purchases. This change of interest in the market has not affected the ease in the supply of the cash gold, nor in the rates of interest, 5 to 6 per cent., paid to carry over balances. The operations of the Treasury Office this week are not felt in the Gold Room—the receipts for customs and the disbursements for gold interest about balancing each other. The Cunard steamer to-day carried out only $58,000 in specie, and the whole export movement of the week is not likely to exceed about a million of dollars. There will be no French outward steamer on Saturday, owing to the accident which caused the Pereire to put back to Havre. But for this she would have been due here to-day, and would have returned on Saturday next.

"The foreign exchanges are dull in demand, though nominally firm in the rates demanded by the standard banking firms—109½@109¾ for 60 days on London, and 110⅜@110½ for short sight bills. The latter are held higher than the rate at which money can be transferred in London to-day, by cable and on advice paid over here to-morrow, at 110¼ per cent. exchange.

"In the Money market the change to-day was in the direction of 7 per cent. interest on call loans, in place of 6@7 per cent., as quoted yesterday. Owing to a somewhat increased inquiry on railway stocks and gold, this adverse turn in the supply of money, though by no means generally felt in the street, was partially felt about 1 o'clock on the Stock Exchange, and tended perhaps to check the upward feeling in the public funds noticed last night. But the prevailing spirit of all departments of the Exchange continues strongly 'Bullish,' and each slight reaction against the market is quickly succeeded by fresh stimulants in the shape of orders to buy, not only specialties among the railway and miscellaneous shares, but through the list generally. The weakest department to-day was the Southern State Bonds, which feel a reaction from the active demand of last week."

OBITUARY.

Ex-Governor Pickens.

Francis W. Pickens, ex-Governor of South Carolina, died at his residence, Edgefield, in that State, on Monday last. Governor Pickens was of Revolutionary lineage, his grandfather, Andrew J. Pickens, who was a native of Pennsylvania, having fought with distinction in the War of Independence, and risen from a captaincy of militia to the rank of Brigadier-General. The subject of this sketch was the son of Andrew J. Pickens, an eminent lawyer of South Carolina, who filled the office of Governor of the State for one term. He was born in Togadoo, S. C., April 7, 1807, and after receiving his education at the South Carolina College, Columbia, was admitted to the bar in 1829. Three years after he commenced his political career in the State Legislature, of which he was elected a member during the memorable nullification excitement. He ranged himself on the side of the nullifiers, and proving an excellent debater, he took a prominent place among the advocates of the extreme States rights doctrine. In 1834 he was elected to Congress, in which he remained a member for ten years. Reappearing on the political stage in 1850, he was elected a delegate to the Nashville Southern Convention, which met in 1850–51 to consider the course to be pursued by the South under the alleged aggressions of the North. His services were next called into requisition in 1854, when he was chosen to preside over the South Carolina State Convention for the election of delegates to the General Democratic Convention; and in 1856 he went to Cincinnati as a delegate to that convention. In 1857 President Buchanan appointed him Minister to Russia, in which country he remained about three years; and on his return home, towards the end of 1860, he was elected Governor of his native State. This was on the eve of the Rebellion; and in those ever-memorable events which marked the outbreak of hostilities between the North and the South, the deceased ex-Governor took a prominent part. The name of Governor Pickens is inseparably associated with the story of Fort Sumter and with the overt acts which precipitated the war; but, unfortunately for his memory, the association is not one which impartial history will record to his honor. Governor Pickens was one of the most active promoters of secession. No sooner had he been inaugurated as Governor than he boldly declared for the disruption of the Union even at the risk of war; and immediately after the Charleston Convention had passed the ordinance of secession, he issued his proclamation declaring the withdrawal of South Carolina from the Union an accomplished fact, taking steps at the same time for organizing an independent government. He then demanded of Major Anderson the surrender of Fort Sumter; and upon the refusal of the sturdy patriot to comply with the demand, ordered that fire should be opened upon the fort. Upon the capture of Sumter he addressed the people of Charleston, calling God to witness, in the course of his speech, that so long as he remained their Chief Magistrate, no power on earth should ever lower from the fortress the flags that had been raised in place of the national ensign, unless they were lowered and trailed in a sea of blood. While he continued as Chief Magistrate of the State, Governor Pickens did all in his power to support the Confederate Government in its prosecution of the war; but in 1862 he was succeeded in that office by Governor Bonham, and after the close of the war he sank into comparative obscurity, in which he remained to the period of his death.

Ernest Jones.

A telegram from London announces the death of this well known radical politician and ex-Chartist leader on Tuesday last. Mr. Jones was a native of England, and was descended from an old Norman family. He received a liberal education in Germany, and on his return to his native country engaged in literature, contributing to several magazines and writing a romance entitled "The Wood Spirit," which was published in 1841. In 1844 he became a member of the bar, and had commenced a very successful career, when he engaged in politics, allied himself to the Chartists and soon became their leader, a position he held until 1858, when the party became extinct. During this period he wrote and published a newspaper called *The People's Paper*, which existed for some eight years, and was the recognized organ of the Chartists. So devoted was he to this political organization that he resigned a fortune of $10,000 per annum left to him on condition of his abandoning the movement. He was a candidate for Parliament in 1847 for Halifax, and in 1853 and 1857 for Nottingham, being each time defeated. In 1848 he was tried for and found guilty of delivering a treasonable speech and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. He refused a petition for a commutation of his sentence, and was treated with such severity that his case was the subject of a debate in the House of Commons. While in confinement he wrote a poem called "The Revolt of Hindostan," on the leaves of his prayer-book, with his blood, writing implements being refused him. This was published after his release. His other published poems are entitled "The Battle Day," "The Painter of Florence," "The Emperor's Vigil," "Beldagen Church," and "Corayda." Mr. Jones resumed the legal profession after the Chartist party was broken up, but has ever taken an active part in politics, being known as a Liberal of the radical school. But a few days before his death he was informally nominated to succeed Mr. Brily, member of Parliament from Manchester, in the event of that gentleman being unseated for bribery.

Southern Spirit.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard* of Tuesday says: —We have, just before going to press, seen the *Sentinel* for to-day. We are somewhat astonished at its contents—that one man can tell so many infamous and dirty lies. We say somewhat astonished, because the well-known character of the editor of the *Sentinel* precludes the possibility of anything of truth, honor, or even common decency ever coming from his lips or pen. For years the lickspittle and tool of a ring of aristocrats, who despised while they suffered him, he has long since lost all that commands respect from honest men. Cast off by his masters when they had no further use for him, he became the nominal proprietor of the *Sentinel*, a paper which now equals in vulgarity and obscenity the vilest sheet ever published in America.

In this position, not content with wallowing in the pool of infamy which, from nature and habit, alone is congenial to him, he seeks to bespatter with his filth the nobler portion of humanity, for no other reason than because they are in every way superior to him. To stoop to reply to his scurrilities would be like commencing hostilities at close quarters with a skunk, and not believing the game worth the *nausea* which would evidently result from such a struggle, we decline the attempt. Despised by his friends, loathed by his enemies, we leave to his own devices—Jo Turner, the meanest specimen of an editor that God in His inscrutable wisdom ever saw fit to inflict upon a suffering world.

A Desperate Convict.

From the Galveston Bulletin, Jan. 20.

Gus Tompkins, of Houston, was arrested yesterday morning for insulting Colonel Cram, at the "Old Finish." The Colonel was standing at the bar taking a drink when Tompkins stepped up to him and offered to fight, calling him an approbrious name. The Colonel at once sent for the police, and Officers Crary and Haley went with him to make the arrest. He resisted them and made fight, when the Chief of Police entered the room and seized him by the collar and dragged him into the street. They put him on a dray to take him to jail, when he bit the chief's hand in two places and kicked Officer Haley in the mouth. On being brought to the jail he threatened to kill the sheriff and chief, and was so violent that it became necessary to gag and put him in irons. A few minutes after his arrest a woman made an affidavit before the Recorder that he had severely beaten her and broken her ribs. From information received he is believed to be an escaped convict from Sing Sing, N. Y.

—Sutton, N. H., has a mutual fire insurance company which has lost but $26 in 20 years.

THIRD EDITION

HARRISBURG

Doings in the Senate and House To-day—The Franking Privilege—Local Measures.

Advices from Central America

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

Harrisburg, Jan. 28.—The Speaker laid before the Senate the copy of the resolutions passed by the Philadelphia Councils, requesting legislation on the pay of certain public officers, and for other purposes.

Mr. Connell said he had read a bill the first day of the session to fix the pay of these officers, which had been referred to the Local Judiciary Committee, and he now asked that it be referred to the Philadelphia Senators. The request was granted.

A joint resolution was adopted, requiring the Civil Commissioners to report at this session and the sessions of 1870 and 1871, the rules prepared by them in full instead of by title and abstract, as required by the law of 1868.

Among the bills reported negatively from the Committee was one changing the name of the Order of Junior Sons of America; one supplementary to the act incorporating the Eldership of the Church of God; and one to authorize the codifying of the general laws.

The following bills were read:—

Mr. Connell read one incorporating the Pennsylvania Mineral and Mining Company; also, one conferring certain powers and privileges on the Pennsylvania Warehouse Company of Philadelphia, incorporated February 12, 1859.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Adaire offered the following—That the following amendment be proposed to the State Constitution—That representatives to the number of three hundred shall be apportioned and distributed equally throughout the State by districts in proportion to the number of taxable inhabitants thereof, except that no county shall be divided, and no more than three counties shall be joined in the formation of a district.

Also an act repealing the charter of the Ridge Avenue Turnpike Company.

By Mr. Subers, a supplement to the William Penn Silver Mining Company.

By Mr. Hong, incorporating the Philadelphia Trust, Security, and Deposit Company.

By Mr. Kleckner prohibiting the officers of any corporation from procuring transfers of stock prior to any election for the purpose of voting upon the same in order to retain themselves in office, and making votes upon such stock void and of no effect.

The Federal Relations Committee reported favorably on an act extending universal suffrage.

An act relative to school directors of the Twenty-second ward, was, on motion of Mr. Hong, referred back to the committee, after having been reported negatively.

The Federal Relations Committee reported affirmatively an act urging Congress not to grant any railroad charters to operate in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Beans introduced an act relative to the collection of school tax in Salsbury township, Bucks county.

Mr. Davis offered a resolution prohibiting members from exercising the franking privilege in cases where the postage was over six cents, and preventing weighty books and documents from being sent by mail from the Legislature at the expense of the State.

Mr. Wilson moved to amend by prohibiting members from franking documents for any other person.

The subject was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means to report.

By Mr. Adaire, providing for the final adjournment of the Legislature on March 10.

By Mr. Hogate repealing the act dividing the Twentieth ward into two school districts. Passed. The act which is repealed was only approved on January 22, 1869. Also, incorporating the Frankford Manufacturing Company; also, incorporating the Roxborough Passenger Railway Company.

By Mr. Mullen an act for the regulation of pawnbrokers in Philadelphia. The same bill as that of 1868.

Mr. Burritt, of Susquehanna, presented a joint resolution urging Congress to provide for the establishment of a national postal and telegraph system. Passed.

By Mr. Strang, for the inspection of steam boilers in this Commonwealth.

Mr. Painter, of Lycoming, offered the following:—

Whereas, It is now reduced to a certainty that the Pacific Railroad will be completed before the meeting of the next Legislature;

And whereas, It is important that the trade and travel over that great thoroughfare should pass through Pennsylvania; therefore

Resolved, That our Senators be and are hereby instructed and our members in Congress requested to use all honorable efforts to secure such connections between the said Pacific Railroad and some one of the Pennsylvania railroads as will insure that object. Referred.

Mr. Rogers offered a supplement to the act of 1846, in reference to mercantile taxes. The bill releases manufacturers and mechanics from taxes on the sales of goods of their own manufacture, or of other goods not amounting to one thousand dollars per year. Referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

FROM PANAMA.

New York, Jan. 28.—The steamship Alaska brings Panama papers of January 20 and $473,172 in treasure from California.

Affairs in Chiriqui.

Calancha, the Governor of Chiriqui, has been removed for malfeasance in office. The expedition in search of gold on the Cocas island has returned unsuccessful and disgusted. Frequent earthquakes occurred in Guatemala during December.

Affairs in Honduras.

A war is probable between Salvador and Honduras. Nothing was known in Honduras of the projected railway talked of in New York. An unsuccessful attempt had been made to poison President Guzman, of Nicaragua. Nothing is known of Caleb Cushing's mission.

scape of Prisoners.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Wiscasset, Maine, Jan. 28.—This morning, while the keeper of the City Jail here was visiting the different cells, he was attacked by the prisoners, overpowered, and knocked down. Three of them succeeded in making good their escape and are still at large.

Prize Fight in Brooklyn.

New York, Jan. 28.—A prize fight occurred at Brooklyn yesterday between Jim Gannon and Mike Hoyt, for $100 aside. Nineteen rounds were fought in an hour and four minutes. Gannon was the victor. Both were badly punished. The contestants wore gloves to evade the law.

Markets by Telegraph.

Baltimore, Jan. 28.—Cotton quiet but firm; middling uplands, 28½c. Flour is in improved demand, and prices are firmer. Wheat receipts small, and no sales. Corn firm; white 85@88c.; yellow, 86@87c. Oats firm, prime 75c. Rye firm; prime $1·55. Pork firm at $33. Bacon active; rib sides 17½@17¾c.; clear sides 18¼@18½c. Shoulders, 15¼@15½c. Hams 20c. Lard firm at 20½@21c.

New York, Jan. 28.—Cotton firm; sales of 700 bales at 28¾@29c. Flour dull and declining, but without decided change in quotations; 7000 barrels sold. Wheat dull and declining; No. 2 wheat, $1·60. Corn steady; 35,000 bushels sold at 93@95. Oats dull; 21,000 bushels sold at 75@76c. Beef quiet. Pork heavy; new mess at $30·75@31. Lard dull; steam rendered at 20½@20¾c. Whisky dull.

New York, Jan. 28.—Stocks steady. Chicago and Rock Island 130½; Reading, 97⅞; Canton Company, 60½; Erie, 38⅞; Cleveland and Toledo, 106⅛; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 95⅛; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 123⅝; Michigan Central, 119½; Michigan Southern, 95; New York Central, 161⅞; Cumberland preferred, 38½; Missouri 6s, 87; 5-20s, 1862, 113½; do. 1864, 109½; do. 1865, 110⅞; new do., 108⅛@108¼; 10-40s, 105½. Gold, 136⅛. Money, 7 per cent. Exchange, 109½.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning, Davis & Co., Stock Brokers, 48 S. Third street—

N. Y. Cent. R.	161⅞	West. Union Tel.	37⅝
N. Y. and Erie R.	38⅞	Cleveland & Toledo	106¾
Ph. and Rea. R.	97⅝	Toledo & Wab.	68¾
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	95½	Mil. & St. Paul R.	74¾
Cle. and Pitt. R.	95¾	Adams Express	60
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	83⅞	Wells, Fargo & Co.	27¼
Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	90⅝	United States	59¾
Chi. and R. I. R.	130½	Tenn. 6s, new	67½
Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	123⅝	Gold	136½
Pacific Mail S. Co.	121⅞	Market steady.	

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver.
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Mail-Carrying Contracts—Retrenchment and Reform—The Georgia Members to be Excluded.

The New York Tragedy.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, Jan. 28.

The Members from Georgia.

Mr. Paine's resolution relative to the status of the Georgia members in the House was before the Reconstruction Committee to-day, and after some sharp discussion the committee authorized Paine to report it to the House, which he did. Its adoption shows that the House intends to pursue the same line of policy as the Senate in excluding representatives from that State until they show a willingness to carry out in good faith the Reconstruction acts.

A Bridge Over the Connecticut.

The Senate Postal Committee authorized a bill to construct a bridge across the Connecticut river to be reported. It will be strongly opposed in the Senate, as several interests are against it.

The Tariff.

A sharp fight is going on in the Ways and Means Committee on the tariff bill. The enemies of the bill are trying to prevent the consideration of Moorhead's bill and all other measures of a similar character. The free traders seem to be in the ascendant in the committee.

The Mail Contracts.

A singular fact was developed this morning in the Retrenchment Committee, that the agent of Wells, Fargo & Co. is a special agent of the Post Office Department, and when here resides with the Postmaster-General. He was examined to-day at length by the committee relative to the contract with the Post Office Department.

Gold Bearing Bonds.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, Jan. 28.—S. B. Chittenden, formerly Register of the Treasury, now a broker in New York, appeared this morning before the Committee of Ways and Means, and submitted an argument in favor of the removal of the existing prohibition on the further issue of gold bearing bonds. It is understood that the committee favors the removal of such prohibition.

The Paper Awards.

The Joint Committee on Printing to-day made the following awards for furnishing paper for Congressional printing during the ensuing year:—First-class, W. H. Hoffman, Baltimore, and E. Shober, Lancaster, Pa.

Second Class, W. J. Bryan of New York. The bid of James Weed having been rejected on account of informality.

Third and fourth classes, R. Kingsland, N. Y. Fifth Class, H. M. Clarke & Co., Boston. Sixth Class, W. H. Hoffman, Baltimore.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION

Senate.

Washington, Jan. 28.—The President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Interior, recommending Congress to make immediately an appropriation for the relief of certain starving and destitute Indians on the Upper Missouri.

Also the credentials of Mr. John Scott, Senator elect from Pennsylvania which were read.

Mr. Conkling presented a petition of citizens of Danville, New York, for woman's suffrage in the District of Columbia. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Pomeroy also presented two petitions for equal suffrage. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Morgan presented a memorial of citizens of New York and Ohio, for the passage of a law for the protection of new fruits. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. Trumbull presented a remonstrance of wholesale grocers of Chicago against any increase of duty on refined sugar. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Anthony, from the Committee of Naval Affairs, reported a bill for the relief of Captain Charles Hunter, of the United States Navy, which was read a third time and passed.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Blaine, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Army Appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole, and made the special order for Monday next after the morning hour. It appropriates $48,190,000.

Mr. Paine, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported the resolution which he tried to offer on Monday last, relating to Georgia.

Mr. Brooks asked whether the Committee had also authorized the preamble to be reported.

Mr. Paine replied that the preamble and resolution entire in its present form was authorized to be reported.

Mr. Brooks inquired further whether the whole subject was not now before the Reconstruction Committee, and if so, what was the necessity for the resolution.

Mr. Paine was proceeding to say that the condition of things generally was before that Committee, but not this precise question, when

The Speaker inquired whether the previous question which Mr. Paine had moved was withdrawn.

Mr. Paine said it was not.

The Speaker—Then debate is not in order.

The previous question was seconded and the resolution was adopted—yeas, 127; nays, 33.

Mr. Chandler moved to lay the preamble on the table. Disagreed to.

The preamble was then adopted.

Mr. Brooks presented the memorial of saw manufacturers against the proposed increase of duty on steel bars, doubling the existing duty on saw steel.

Also, of other consumers of steel. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Barnes introduced a bill to establish as a post road a bridge across the East river between New York and Brooklyn. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Starkweather presented the petition of owners and masters of vessels in Connecticut praying the intervention of Congress to protect those engaged in commerce and navigation from illegal taxes and exactions of State and municipal corporations.

Mr. Davis, chairman of the Election Committee, called up at 1 o'clock the report of the committee in the contested election case of Christy and Wimpy, from the Sixth Congressional District of Georgia.

The report ends with a resolution that J. H. Christy having voluntarily given aid and countenance counsel and encouragement, to persons engaged in armed hostility to the United States, is not entitled to take the oath of officers to hold a seat as a representative and John A. Wimpy not having received a majority of the votes cast, is not entitled to the seat.

Mr. Dawes suggested that after the vote to-day, referring to the Reconstruction Committee the question whether Georgia should be represented in the House, he did not know but that this subject should be also referred to that Committee.

Considerable discussion took place on that point.

Mr. Brooks favored the reference to the Reconstruction Committee, because the reports from that Committee were always sustained by the House, whereas the reports from the Election Committee were generally overruled. The House had committed itself this morning to certain principles adverse to the representation of Georgia at all. Whenever the question came up as to the antecedents of Sergeant Christy and Lieutenant Wimpy, both of the Confederate army, he (Brooks) would be able to show that Christy was nowhere, and Wimpy almost everywhere.

FROM CHICAGO.

The Sorosites—A New Hotel Project.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Chicago, Jan. 28.—At a meeting of the Chicago Sorosis yesterday, it was agreed to hold a universal suffrage convention in this city on the 11th proximo, at which Anna Dickinson is to orate and the Hutchinsons are to sing. And it was resolved to organize a universal suffrage and equal rights society for the State of Illinois.

A bill is now before the Legislature to incorporate the Interoceanic Hotel Company of Chicago, with a capital of $2,000,000. The proposed hotel is to be erected on Congress street, extending from Wabash to Michigan avenue.

THE ROGERS MURDER.

An Important Witness Dying.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

New York, Jan. 28.—To-day a witness supposed to be lying at the point of death on Blackwell's Island will be examined with refereuce to the Rogers murder, and it is expected that disclosures will be made that will fully implicate James Logan, now in custody as the murderer. This important witness is a woman named Martha Clearwater, with whom it is said that Logan was on terms of intimacy. A synopsis of what it is expected she will state is that on the morning when Mr. Rogers was assassinated, this James Logan went to her house on Greene street bare-headed, and with his coat half torn off his back, that she exchanged his torn coat for a whole one, and gave him a hat, and that he then remained close at her house for two or three days afterwards. The investigations of the Mayor, District Attorney, and Coroner have led them to believe that this woman can, if she will, produce the other half of the coat worn by the murderer on that morning. Last evening a guard was placed on the island to frustrate any attempt that might be made to spirit her away.

CUBA.

The Affray at the Villanueva Theatre—General Dulce to Proclaim Free Government.

Havana correspondence of January 23, says: A disturbance took place at the Villanueva Theatre last evening which resulted in the killing of several persons, and the wounding of others. This theatre is mostly patronized by Cubans, and it is asserted that the performance of last evening was given in aid of the insurrection. The boxes were mostly taken by natives, and a number of Spaniards who applied for places were informed that they were all engaged. One or two of the local papers seem to have had a premonition that a disturbance would take place, and *La Prensa*, in its evening edition, advised an honorable people to be on their guard. At the hour of opening the house was well filled; the piece was of a local character, and during its performance some one shouted, "Viva the land which produces the sugar! Viva Cuba!" and other cries. This continued for some time, when some one shouted, "Viva Cespedes!" which was followed by a tremendous excitement. The volunteers in attendance, who would seem to have lost their wits, fired a volley into the audience, which was followed by a number of random shots. The reports in reference to the killed and wounded are numerous and exaggerated. The scene that followed beggars description, as there were present women and children. The audience began to pour out as rapidly as possible, during which an occasional shot was heard, which added to the panic.

The number of persons killed at the theatre was seven, of whom one is a baby. The wounded and bruised cannot be ascertained; they were many. The fight commenced at half-past nine P. M. by shots fired outside by the volunteers, which were answered from inside by the Cubans. It lasted till half-past two this morning. The report of the Cuban meeting in favor of self-government for this island was recently submitted to General Dulce, with a request that he would promulgate it. He replied that he had no authority to do so, and he could only remit it to Spain.

The fact that the insurgents of the Eastern Department have determined to move westward seems to gain confirmation. They are reported as appearing in large numbers in Villa Clara and other points more in this direction than those heretofore occupied, and they have entirely disappeared from the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba and along the southeastern coast. While the main object doubtless is to bring active operations nearer to Havana, another equally important is to keep the troops engaged in marching and countermarching until the warm weather, that great ally to the natives, sets in.

We have nothing determinate as to Valmaseda's movements since the abandonment of Bayamo by the insurgents on the approach of the troops. The *Diario de la Marina* says letters have been received from Manzanillo to the 16th, stating that Don Pedro Ramirez had just arrived with despatches from Valmaseda, who was occupying the place where Bayamo once stood, it now being reduced to ashes.

Advices received in Batabano state that the column of General Valmaseda was expected in Manzanillo yesterday. It is reported here that some coasting steamers have been chartered to bring the troops to Havana.

The United States consular agent at Santa Cruz, under date of the 16th, writes to the acting Consul-General in this city as follows:—

From the very beginning of the insurrection I put up the American flag over my property, situated nine miles from this port, expecting that the insurgents would respect it, and so they did until the 15th instant when they obliged some families of the vicinity to go on my place, and being there the chief of the insurrectionists, named M. A. Aquero, came with a small force and took away all the men, obliging them to abandon their families and follow them to the war. They also carried off some of my horses. I am now obliged to sustain those poor families there with my cattle, vegetables, etc. I do not know the exact condition of my property, as I dare not go there, the insurgents having killed several persons in the vicinity of late. I cannot expect any protection from the authorities here, as they have but fifty soldiers. Is there no way of getting protection from the Government of the United States?

The Spanish Bank (Banco Espanol) has filed a suit at law against *La Verdad* for libel, that paper having published a communication declaring that institution, like others of the same character, to have been fraudulent in its operations, with other charges of a severe character.

The restrictions established by Larsundi not permitting any passengers to land for many hours after the arrival of steamers, and until the list is seen by the Captain-General and landing permit given, still continues.

The North German Confederation war steamer Victoria has sailed for Laguayra, having on board Baron Grabow, Prussian Minister to Venezuela, and his family.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, JAN. 28

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Pittsb'g 5s	79¼	100 sh Read...2d&in.	48¼
$1050 Am Gold...c.	136⅜	100 do...s5wn.	48½
$1000 W Jer R 6s	90	100 do...b30.	48 81
$5000 Sch N 6s, '82...s5	68½	200 do...2d&in.	48⅜
100 sh Penna R...s10.	57⅛	100 do...b30.	48 81
100 do...b30.	57⅛	100 do...s60.	48½
100 do...s10.	57⅛	100 do...2d&in.	48⅜
100 do...60d.	57⅛	100 do...2d.	48⅜
23 do	57⅛	200 do...ls. b30.	48⅜
5 do	57⅛	80 do	48 69
100 do...2d.	57⅛	100 do	48⅜
8 sh Cent'l Rr	57	200 do...ls. 2d.	48⅜
200 sh Cata Pf...b60.	34½	100 do	48 81
100 do	34	100 do...b10.	48⅜
100 do...b60.	34¼	100 do	48⅜
34 sh N Cent	49	100 do...s3wn.	48⅜
100 sh Read R...s30.	48⅛	400 do...s60.	48⅜
400 do...ls	48⅛		

SECOND BOARD.

$2100 City 6s, New...ls.	100⅛	100 sh Hestonville	11
$600 do	101¼	50 sh Phila Bk...s5wn.	157½
$5000 do...s5.	101¼	100 sh Penna R...s5wn.	57⅛
$3000 Phil & Tren 6s	[illegible]	100 sh Read...60.	48⅛
$1000 C & Am 6s, '83	88¾	16 sh Elmira Pf	31

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

BEAVERS, CHINCHILLAS, ETC. ETC

JAMES & LEE,

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

Sign of the Golden Lamb.

Are now receiving a large assortment of

Beavers, Chinchilla, and other Overcoatings. Also, a full line of 3-4 and 6-4 Black Doeskins, all of the best makes.

The attention of Merchant Tailors and Clothiers are specially invited

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.